MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1927-8

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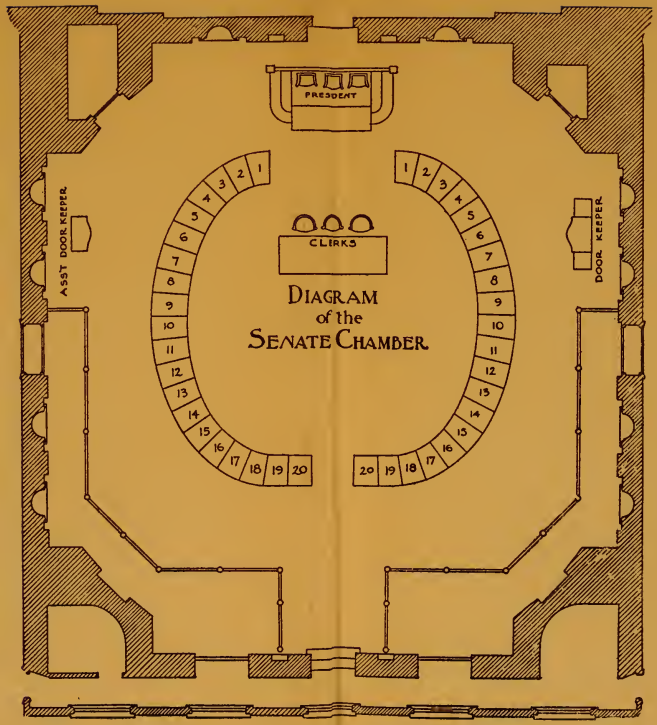

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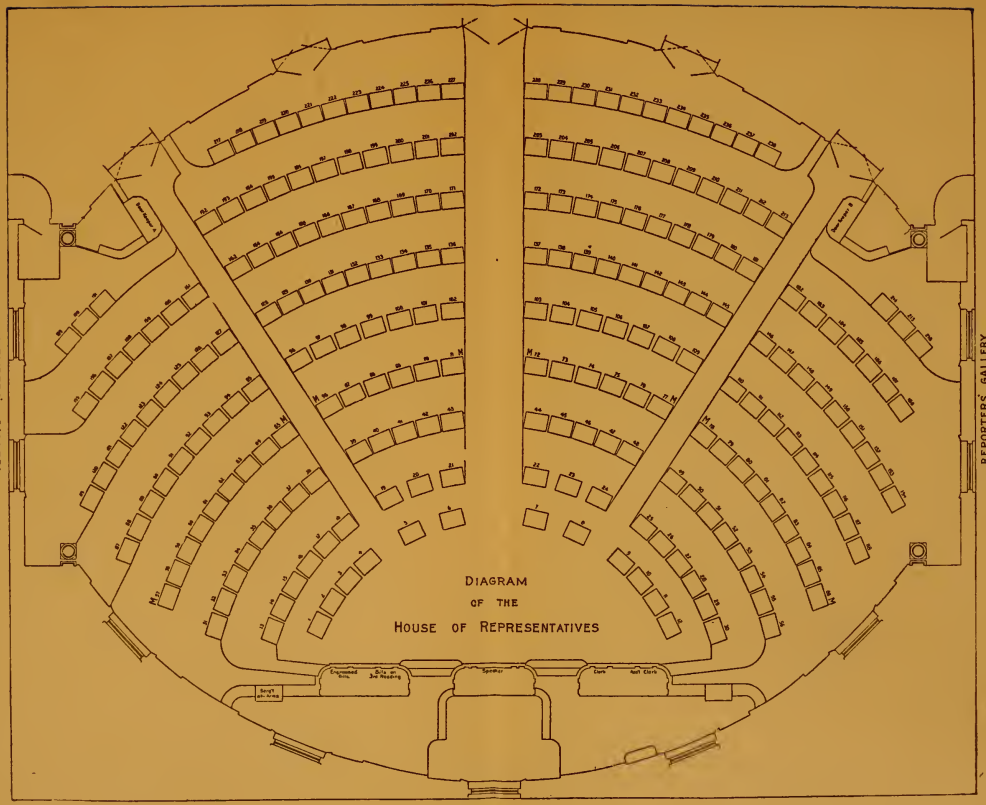
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1927-1928

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 319, Acts of 1922, Chapter 192, Acts of 1924, and Chapter 264, Acts of 1927

BY

WILLIAM H. SANGER, Clerk of the Senate

AND

JAMES W. KIMBALL, Clerk of the House

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new

Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and in-

DEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY, THO. M'KEAN.
GEO. READ,

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE, THOS. STONE,
WM. PACA, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE, THOS. NELSON, JR.,
RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
TH JEFFERSON, CARTER BRAXTON.
BENJA. HARRISON,

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER, JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH HEWES,

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOMAS LYNCH, JUNR.,
THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT, GEO. WALTON.
LYMAN HALL,

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong.*, *vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sect. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appoint-

ments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it

shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appro-

priation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of

removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases

before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every

state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue,

but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of

any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

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* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the

third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina*, and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that

the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware*, and *Wyoming*, in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania*, and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the

United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [See Amendments, Art. XI.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In

fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Articles XXXIX and XLVII.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore,

are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

***Art. XX.** The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

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* For modification, see new Amendments, Art. 48, I. Definition.

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

Art. XXX. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

* *The General Court.*

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* **Art. II.** No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the

* See notes, pages 53, 54.

governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Article I.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

* **Art. IV.** And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same

* See notes, page 54.

be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Articles II., XLI., XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities, see Amendments, ART. II.

For the state wide referendum on bills and resolves of the general court, see Amendments, ART. XLII. Annulled. Art. XLVIII.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee voting, see Amendments, ART. XLV.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For new provisions (1918) affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ART. XLVIII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the regulation and restriction of advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view, see Amendments, ART. L.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to regulate the taking, for public use, of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian value, see Amendments, ART. LI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to prescribe the manner of the selection, appointment and removal of military and naval officers, see Amendments, ART. LIII.

For new provision (1918) requiring the general court to provide for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces, see Amendments, ART. LIV.

For new provision (1918) relative to the amendment of bills returned to the general court by the governor, with recommendations to amend, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to establish building zones or districts, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for compulsory voting at elections, see Amendments, ART. LXI.

For new provision (1918) relative to action by the general court in authorizing certain loans to be contracted by the commonwealth, see Amendments, ART. LXII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to action by the general court with reference to a state budget and appropriation bills and the veto by the governor of items in appropriation bills, see Amendments, ART. LXIII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions (1918) that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For new provisions (1918) that the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, which shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe, see Amendments, ART. LXVI.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

* *Senate.*

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may, from time to time, be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XVI., XXII.]

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

*** Art. II.** The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

* See notes, page 54.

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II., III., X., XV., XX., XXII., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV., LXIV.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meetings, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Articles II., X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside,

as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually [on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Article XV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV., XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold, within this commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXII.]

* **Art. VI.** The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further

* See notes, page 54.

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXII., XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

* *House of Representatives.*

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII., XIII., XXI.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

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* See notes, page 54.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Article XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; [and, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the said town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Articles III., XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

* **Art. VII.** All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

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* See notes, page 54.

* **Art. VIII.** The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

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* See notes, page 54.

Chapter II.

Executive Power.

Section I.

* *Governor.*

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

† **Art. II.** The governor shall be chosen [annually]; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds;] [and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Articles VII., XXXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April] annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May] and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause

* See new Amendments, Arts. 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 63 and 64.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II., X., XIV., XV., XLV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

* **Art. V.** The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess;] and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 48.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Article X.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

* **Art. VII.** The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 54.

of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII., XIX.]

* **Art. X.** The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, [of twenty-one years of age and upwards;] the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

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* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

[And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being.] [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

Art. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligencies of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

* **Article I.** There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion,] [property,] and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a [majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a [majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles VII., XIV., XXXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

* **Art. II.** [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIII., XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

* **Art. VI.** Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made, by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI., XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

† **Article I.** [The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And, that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 55.

† See new Amendments, Arts. 57 and 64.

the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII.]

Art. II. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

* **Article I.** The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 58.

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been

initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and

senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people. [See Amendments, Articles XVIII, XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seised and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other foreign power

whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, GOD."] [See Amendments, Article VI.]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, GOD."

Provided, always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, ["*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath, and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and*," and [in each of them] the words "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

* **Art. II.** No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver-general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College] — sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Articles VIII., XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the gov-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

ernment of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments, and authority; until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Article IX.]

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue pre-

cepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

* **Art. II.** The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Articles XLVII, LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

* See notes, page 54.

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Articles XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XL., XLV., LXVIII., LXIX.]

* **Art. IV.** Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII., LVII. and LXIX., Section 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

† Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† **Art. V.** In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well

* See new Amendments, Art. 57.

† Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

* **Art. VIII.** No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

* **Art. IX.** If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

† **Art. X.** The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the

last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as afore-

said, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXII.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Article XXII.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Article XXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

* Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

* **Art. XV.** The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

* **Art. XVI.** Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Article XXV.]

* **Art. XVII.** The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Article XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Articles III., XXIII., XXVI., XLV.]

Art. XXI. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, — shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assign-

ment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Article XXXIII.]

Art. XXII. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of

senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Articles XXIV., XXXIII.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of repre-

sentatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [See Amendments, Article XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the exist-

ing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to

day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however,* that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however,* that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the

act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

* **Art. XLII.** Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

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* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

* **Art. XLV.** The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

† Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning,

* Compulsory voting. See new Amendments, Art. 61.

† See new Amendments, Art. 62.

whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum

petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

Section 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

Section 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court,

transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall

preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

Section 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

Section 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor

later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternatives measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

Section 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Section 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the

law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who

circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the

commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Article LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

Section 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default

thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

Section 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

Section 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

Section 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall

be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

Section 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty

departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II. Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. Section 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

Section 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the general court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777–78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place, the Convention again met, and

appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on Nov. 6, 1917.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on November 5, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention."

On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people November 2, 1926.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

AND

RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

As to the Effect of the Ratification, see Opinion of the Justices 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, decided August 8, 1921.

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A CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[REARRANGEMENT.]

[*As to the Effect of the Ratification of the Rearrangement, by the People, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, decided August 8, 1921.*]

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an

equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peacefully, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form ourselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, AND FRAME OF GOVERNMENT, as the CONSTITUTION thereof.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

ART. 2. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

ART. 3. *Section 1.* As the public worship of GOD and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under

the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

Section 2. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

ART. 4. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America.

ART. 5. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

ART. 6. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

ART. 7. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

ART. 8. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to

return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. 9. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

Art. 10. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

Art. 11. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. 12. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled,

or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. 13. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. 14. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. 15. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

Art. 16. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art. 17. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be main-

tained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

ART. 18. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

ART. 19. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

ART. 20. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

ART. 21. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. 22. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

ART. 23. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

ART. 24. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

ART. 25. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

ART. 26. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

ART. 27. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

ART. 28. No person can in any case be subject to lawmartial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

ART. 29. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

ART. 30. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

SUFFRAGE. ELECTIONS. TERMS OF OFFICE.

ART. 31. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the city or town in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, or representatives, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election.

ART. 32. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: provided, however, that these provisions shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with them, nor to any person who had the right to vote when these provisions were adopted.

ART. 33. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

ART. 34. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal.

ART. 35. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or

town of which they are inhabitants, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

ART. 36. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

ART. 37. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and the general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections; provided that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

ART. 38. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings.

ART. 39. Beginning with the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially, and thereafter elections for the choice of these officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of the secretary, treasurer, attorney-general and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ART. 40. Elections appointed to be held by the two houses of the legislature on the first Wednesday in January or at any other time, if not completed on the day appointed may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. Vacancies in the office of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be first filled in the order named and then vacancies in the council.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GENERAL COURT.

ART. 41. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday in January, and the general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, without any proclamation or other act of the governor, and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A majority of the members of each branch of the general court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. By concurrent vote of the two houses, the general court may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their annual assembling.

The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes, and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

ART. 42. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compen-

sation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

ART. 43. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

In order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

THE SENATE.

ART. 44. A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; and every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city such enumeration shall specify the number of legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census.

ART. 45. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district.

Each district shall elect biennially for the term of two years one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

ART. 46. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following

manner: there shall be a meeting on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before such Tuesday, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators; and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, qualified as provided in this constitution, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senator for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that city or town where he dwelleth, or hath his home.

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January biennially; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said first Wednesday in January: and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the secretary's office, seventeen days before such first Wednesday.

Art. 47. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the first Wednesday in January annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be after each biennial election, examine the returned copies of such records; and after each biennial

election fourteen days before such Wednesday he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by the highest number of votes to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly.

ART. 48. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, on the first Wednesday in January biennially, determine and declare who is elected by each district to be senator by the highest number of votes. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of senators elected.

ART. 49. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

ART. 50. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 51. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ART. 52. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, biennially elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

ART. 53. The special enumeration of legal voters hereinbefore required in the case of the senate shall determine the

apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members. The representatives shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each such special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives.

Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the common-

wealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 54. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes. A vote by a lawfully authorized voting machine or other mechanical device shall be deemed a written vote. The house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

ART. 55. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen biennially as hereinbefore provided on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

ART. 56. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

ART. 57. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

ART. 58. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 59. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by

any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general court.

ART. 60. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

ART. 61. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are

hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

ART. 62. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

ART. 63. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the

advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

ART. 64. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

ART. 65. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given

at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

Art. 66. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: provided, however, that this article shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. 67. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth, are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. 68. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. 69. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. 70. The general court may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or

streets, authorize the taking in fee by the commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: provided, however, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

ART. 71. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

ART. 72. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

ART. 73. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

ART. 74. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

ART. 75. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

DEFINITION.

ART. 76. Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

INITIATIVE PETITIONS.

ART. 77. *Contents.* An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

ART. 78. *Excluded Matters.* No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the provisions of this constitution embodied in article three, section two of the declaration of rights, nor this provision for their protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No measure inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative petition:

The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this article be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

ART. 79. *Mode of Originating.* Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the annual assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

ART. 80. *Transmission to the General Court.* If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified

voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the next assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 81. *Reference to Committee.* If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

ART. 82. *Legislative Substitutes.* The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two general courts successively elected as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ART. 83. *Definition.* A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

ART. 84. *Joint Session.* If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member

of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in the following June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

ART. 85. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

ART. 86. *Legislative Action.* Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the general court next to be elected.

ART. 87. *Submission to the People.* If in the general court next elected a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next biennial state election.

An amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case

of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED LAWS.

ART. 88. *Legislative Procedure.* If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of the following June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before such first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next biennial state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

ART. 89. *Amendment by Petitioners.* If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before such first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the

following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

CONFLICTING AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.

ART. 90. If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

ART. 91. A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

ART. 92. The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

WHEN STATUTES SHALL TAKE EFFECT.

Art. 93. No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Art. 94. A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But if the governor, at any time before the election at which a law may be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon take effect, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall take effect.

No grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII, approved by the people November 7, 1922.]

REFERENDUM PETITIONS.

ART. 95. *Contents.* A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

ART. 96. *Excluded Matters.* No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

ART. 97. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified

voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

ART. 98. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES.

ART. 99. Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

LIMITATION ON SIGNATURES.

ART. 100. Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

FORM OF BALLOT.

ART. 101. Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:

ART. 102. In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

ART. 103. In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

ART. 104. The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

THE VETO POWER OF THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 105. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

THE GENERAL COURT'S POWER OF REPEAL.

ART. 106. Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM DECLARED TO BE SELF-EXECUTING.

ART. 107. The provisions of the initiative and referendum are self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything therein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of such provisions.

STATE BUDGET AND VETO OF ITEMS BY THE GOVERNOR. — LENDING CREDIT OF COMMONWEALTH.

ART. 108. *The Budget.* Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

ART. 109. *The General Appropriation Bill.* All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

ART. 110. *Special Appropriation Bills.* After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

ART. 111. *Submission to the Governor.* The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each

item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reasons for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

ART. 112. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

ART. 113. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

ART. 114. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

ART. 115. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 116. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be HIS EXCELLENCY.

ART. 117. The governor shall be chosen biennially; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time

of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding.

ART. 118. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November biennially, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meetings; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of such list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before such first Wednesday in January; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before such day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected, but if no person shall have been so elected, the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor.

ART. 119. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at

least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. 120. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the general court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state.

Art. 121. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. 122. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with the advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. 123. All judicial officers, the solicitor-general, and coroners, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment.

Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years. Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

ART. 124. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions.

ART. 125. All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

ART. 126. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor,

when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

ART. 127. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ART. 128. There shall be biennially elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have the highest number of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no person shall have the highest number of the votes of the people to be governor.

ART. 129. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

ART. 130. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

THE COUNCIL.

ART. 131. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of eight persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land.

ART. 132. Eight councillors shall be biennially chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The general court, at its first session after each decennial state census, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each of which districts shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the general court, and each of such eight districts containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term

of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor.

ART. 133. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

ART. 134. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday in January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall biennially, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before such first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on such first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of such officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of such officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

ART. 135. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

ART. 136. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

ART. 137. Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death,

absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

SECRETARY. TREASURER. AUDITOR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ART. 138. The secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen biennially, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of two years from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for such office on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice for the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise

enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of such offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer for more than three successive terms.

ART. 139. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ART. 140. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature; and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

ART. 141. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth.

ART. 142. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such

place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places.

ART. 143. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

ART. 144. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

ART. 145. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature, such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

ART. 146. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

THE MILITIA.

ART. 147. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

ART. 148. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the

general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

OATHS OF OFFICE. INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES. DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Art. 149. The following oaths shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, God."

Provided, that when any person shall decline taking such oaths, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing forms, omitting the word "swear" in the first oath, and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "swear and" in the second oath, and omitting the words "So help me, God," in each oath, and subjoining, instead thereof, the words "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the above oaths, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them for the duties of their respective offices.

The said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of the legislature; and by the senators and representatives

before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

ART. 150. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of such court may hold the office of justice of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this commonwealth, more than one of the following offices, namely: judge of probate, sheriff, register of probate, or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court, secretary, attorney-general, solicitor-general, treasurer, judge of probate, commissary-general, sheriff, clerk of the house of representatives, register of probate, register of deeds, clerk of the supreme judicial court, or clerk of the inferior court of common pleas, shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up.

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in the council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

ART. 151. And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the general court, or any office of trust or importance

under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

ART. 152. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, district attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold such office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of such office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

ART. 153. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of GOD, been initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and

franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

ART. 154. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

ART. 155. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the general court of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the general court under the provisions of the constitution adopted in seventeen hundred and eighty.

ART. 156. Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and

inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people.

CONTINUANCE AND ENROLLMENT.

ART. 157. Upon the ratification and adoption by the people of this rearrangement of the existing constitution and the amendments thereto, the constitution shall be deemed and taken to be so rearranged and shall appear in such rearranged form in all future publications thereof. Such rearrangement shall not be deemed or taken to change the meaning or effect of any part of the constitution or its amendments as theretofore existing or operative.

ART. 158. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of such laws.

STATISTICS

STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT, POST OFFICE, ETC.

NOTE.

The tables containing historical data relating to "Counties, Cities and Towns of Massachusetts," which were revised and corrected by the late ROBERT T. SWAN, Esq., *Commissioner of Public Records*, and continued by his successor, the late HENRY E. WOODS, Esq., have been discontinued as a part of the Manual. Their publication will, however, be continued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a separate pamphlet, which will be supplied to those who apply for it at his office.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Berkshire County.	
Adams,	13,525
Alford,	221
Becket,	778
Cheshire,	1,842
Clarksburg,	1,222
Dalton,	4,092
Egremont,	477
Florida,	362
Great Barrington,	6,405
Hancock,	510
Hinsdale,	1,044
Lanesborough,	1,181
Lee,	4,058
Lenox,	2,895
Monterey,	348
Mount Washington,	58
New Ashford,	85
New Marlborough,	991
North Adams,	22,717
Otis,	395
Peru,	113
Pittsfield,	46,877
Richmond,	619
Sandisfield,	480
Savoy,	399
Sheffield,	1,614
Stockbridge,	1,830
Tyringham,	280
Washington,	231
West Stockbridge,	1,212
Williamstown,	4,006
Windsor,	388
Franklin County.	
Ashfield,	919
Bernardston,	844
Buckland,	1,555
Charlemont,	820
Colrain,	1,562
Conway,	931
Deerfield,	2,968
Gill,	918
Greenfield,	15,246
Hawley,	354
Heath,	298
Leverett,	664
Leyden,	270
Monroe,	143
Montague,	7,973
Northfield,	1,821
Rowe,	292
Shelburne,	1,538
Sunderland,	1,290
Whately,	1,229
Hampden County.	
Blandford,	437
Chester,	1,514
Granville,	609
Holyoke,	60,335
Montgomery,	191
Russell,	1,398
Southwick,	1,267
Tolland,	150
Westfield,	19,342

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Hampshire County.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Chesterfield,	445	Southampton,	916
Cummington,	508	Westhampton,	337
Goshen,	251	Williamsburg,	1,993
Huntington,	1,543	Worthington,	429
Middlefield,	223		
Plainfield,	282	Total,	255,060

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Agawam,	6,290	Amherst,	5,972
Chicopee,	41,882	Easthampton,	11,587
East Longmeadow,	3,134	Granby,	810
Hampden,	632	Hadley,	2,888
Longmeadow,	3,333	Hatfield,	2,702
Ludlow,	8,802	Northampton,	24,145
Springfield,	142,065	South Hadley,	6,609
West Springfield,	15,326		
Wilbraham,	2,833	Total,	279,010

DISTRICT No. 3.

Franklin County.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Erving,	1,334	Pelham,	519
New Salem,	519	Prescott,	230
Orange,	5,141	Ware,	8,629
Shutesbury,	208		
Warwick,	364		
Wendell,	397	*Worcester County.*	
		Ashburnham,	2,159
Hampden County.		Athol,	9,602
Brimfield,	840	Barre,	3,329
Holland,	141	Boylston,	970
Monson,	5,089	Brookfield,	1,401
Palmer,	11,044	Charlton,	2,295
Wales,	434	Clinton,	14,180
		Dana,	657
Hampshire County.		Dudley,	4,594
Belchertown,	2,905	East Brookfield,	929
Enfield,	749	Fitchburg,	43,609
Greenwich,	450	Gardner,	18,730

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Worcester Co. — Con.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Hardwick,	3,046	Royalston,	821
Holden,	3,436	Rutland,	2,236
Hubbardston,	1,067	Southbridge,	15,489
Lancaster,	2,678	Spencer,	6,523
Leicester,	4,110	Sterling,	1,516
Leominster,	22,120	Sturbridge,	1,845
Lunenburg,	1,875	Templeton,	4,368
New Braintree,	423	Warren,	3,950
North Brookfield,	3,046	Webster,	13,389
Oakham,	525	West Boylston,	1,916
Oxford,	4,026	West Brookfield,	1,314
Paxton,	591	Westminster,	1,884
Petersham,	672	Winchendon,	6,173
Phillipston,	384		
Princeton,	773	Total,	251,644

DISTRICT No. 4.

Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Hopkinton,	2,580	Northborough,	1,968
		Northbridge,	10,051
Worcester County.		Shrewsbury,	5,819
Auburn,	4,927	Sutton,	2,174
Blackstone,	4,802	Upton,	1,988
Douglas,	2,363	Uxbridge,	6,172
Grafton,	6,973	Westborough,	6,348
Mendon,	1,030	Worcester,	190,757
Millbury,	6,441		
Millville,	2,366	Total,	256,759

DISTRICT No. 5.

Essex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Andover,	10,291	Billerica,	4,913
Methuen,	20,606	Boxborough,	333
		Burlington,	1,431
Middlesex County.		Carlisle,	510
Acton,	2,387	Chelmsford,	6,573
Ashby,	907	Concord,	7,056
Ayer,	3,032	Dracut,	6,400
Bedford,	1,514	Dunstable,	338

DISTRICT No. 5 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Middlesex Co. — Con.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Groton,	2,428	Tewksbury,	4,985
Hudson,	8,130	Townsend,	1,895
Lexington,	7,785	Tyngsborough,	1,107
Lincoln,	1,306	Wayland,	2,255
Littleton,	1,411	Westford,	3,571
Lowell,	110,296	Wilmington,	3,515
Marlborough,	16,236		
Maynard,	7,857	*Worcester County.*	
Pepperell,	2,779	Berlin,	1,071
Reading,	8,693	Bolton,	801
Shirley,	2,394	Harvard,	996
Stow,	1,185		
Sudbury,	1,394	Total,	258,381

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Amesbury,	11,229	Newbury,	1,432
Beverly,	22,685	Newburyport,	15,656
Danvers,	11,798	Rockport,	3,949
Essex,	1,403	Rowley,	1,408
Georgetown,	1,888	Salem,	42,821
Gloucester,	23,375	Salisbury,	1,820
Groveland,	2,485	Swampscott,	8,953
Hamilton,	2,018	Topsfield,	915
Haverhill,	49,232	Wenham,	1,145
Ipswich,	6,055	West Newbury,	1,337
Manchester,	2,499		
Marblehead,	8,214	Total,	224,666
Merrimac,	2,349		

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Boxford,	581	Peabody,	19,870
Lawrence,	93,527	Saugus,	12,743
Lynn,	103,081		
Lynnfield,	1,331	*Middlesex County.*	
Middleton,	1,667	North Reading,	1,689
Nahant,	1,630		
North Andover,	6,839	Total,	242,958

DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Arlington,	24,943	Cambridge, Ward 11,	9,789
Belmont,	15,256	Medford,	47,627
Cambridge, Ward 2,	16,322	Melrose,	20,165
Ward 3,	9,695	Stoneham,	9,084
Ward 4,	9,126	Wakefield,	15,611
Ward 5,	10,477	Watertown,	25,480
Ward 6,	11,170	Winchester,	11,565
Ward 7,	8,081	Woburn,	18,370
Ward 8,	6,110		
Ward 9,	8,790	Total,	297,023
Ward 10,	9,362		

DISTRICT No. 9.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Everett,	42,072	Chelsea, Ward 4,	6,826
Malden,	51,789	Ward 5,	8,315
Somerville,	99,032	Revere,	33,261
		Winthrop,	16,158
Suffolk County.			
Chelsea, Ward 3,	9,844	Total,	267,297

DISTRICT No. 10.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 1,	20,747	Ward 9, Pt. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,	12,362
Suffolk County.		Chelsea:	
Boston:		Ward 1,	9,116
Ward 1,	66,534	Ward 2,	13,146
Ward 2,	37,918		
Ward 3,	73,670	Total,	256,255
Ward 8, Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14,	22,762		

DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 4,	34,286	Ward 12,	33,890
Ward 5,	37,036	Ward 19,	24,132
Ward 9, Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	25,344	Ward 20,	22,915
Ward 10,	30,647	Total,	227,817
Ward 11,	29,567		

DISTRICT No. 12.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 6,	39,539	Ward 15,	27,831
Ward 7,	34,999	Ward 16,	26,546
Ward 8, Pt. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	12,849	Ward 17,	26,604
Ward 13,	29,266	Total,	244,040
Ward 14,	46,406		

DISTRICT No. 13.

Middlesex County.		*Norfolk County.* — Con.	
Ashland,	2,521	Needham,	8,977
Framingham,	21,078	Norfolk,	1,213
Holliston,	2,812	Plainville,	1,512
Natick,	12,871	Walpole,	6,508
Newton,	53,003	Wellesley,	9,049
Sherborn,	929	Wrentham,	3,214
Waltham,	34,746		
Weston,	2,906	*Suffolk County.*	
		Boston, Ward 21,	26,387
Norfolk County.		Ward 22,	26,110
Bellingham,	2,877		
Brookline,	42,681	*Worcester County.*	
Dover,	1,044	Hopedale,	3,165
Franklin,	7,055	Milford,	14,781
Medfield,	3,867	Southborough,	2,053
Medway,	3,144		
Millis,	1,791	Total,	296,294

DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Bristol County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Easton,	5,333	Westwood,	1,706
Norfolk County.		Weymouth,	17,253
Avon,	2,360	*Plymouth County.*	
Braintree,	13,193	Abington,	5,882
Canton,	5,896	Brockton,	65,343
Dedham,	13,918	East Bridgewater,	3,538
Foxborough,	4,934	West Bridgewater,	3,121
Holbrook,	3,273	Whitman,	7,857
Milton,	12,861		
Norwood,	14,151	*Suffolk County.*	
Quincy,	60,055	Boston, Ward 18,	32,020
Randolph,	5,644		
Sharon,	3,119	Total,	289,314
Stoughton,	7,857		

DISTRICT No. 15.

Bristol County.		*Bristol County* — Con.	
Attleboro,	20,623	Seekonk,	4,191
Berkley,	1,118	Somerset,	4,818
Dighton,	3,208	Swansea,	3,250
Fall River,	128,993	Taunton,	39,255
Freetown,	1,663	Westport,	4,207
Mansfield,	6,590		
North Attleborough,	9,790	*Plymouth County.*	
Norton,	2,769	Lakeville,	1,439
Raynham,	2,128		
Rehoboth,	2,332	Total,	236,374

DISTRICT No. 16.

Barnstable County.		*Barnstable Co.* — Con.	
Barnstable,	5,774	Falmouth,	4,694
Bourne,	3,015	Harwich,	2,077
Brewster,	774	Mashpee,	298
Chatham,	1,741	Orleans,	1,078
Dennis,	1,749	Provincetown,	3,787
Eastham,	494	Sandwich,	1,479

DISTRICT No. 16 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Barnstable Co. — Con.	
Truro,	504
Wellfleet,	786
Yarmouth,	1,532
Bristol County.	
Acushnet,	4,135
Dartmouth,	9,026
Fairhaven,	10,827
New Bedford,	119,539
Dukes County.	
Chilmark,	240
Edgartown,	1,235
Gay Head,	168
Gosnold,	142
Oak Bluffs,	1,314
Tisbury,	1,431
West Tisbury,	332
Nantucket County.	
Nantucket,	3,152
Norfolk County.	
Cohasset,	2,913
Plymouth County.	
Bridgewater,	9,468
Carver,	1,306
Duxbury,	1,688
Halifax,	614
Hanover,	2,755
Hanson,	2,166
Hingham,	6,158
Hull,	2,652
Kingston,	2,524
Marion,	1,271
Marshfield,	1,777
Mattapoisett,	1,556
Middleborough,	9,136
Norwell,	1,466
Pembroke,	1,480
Plymouth,	13,176
Plympton,	511
Rochester,	1,100
Rockland,	7,966
Scituate,	2,713
Wareham,	5,594
Total,	261,313

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the Plymouth, and the First, Second and Third Bristol Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 178,729; population, 554,479.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater.

Bristol Districts. — Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport.

II. — The Norfolk, Norfolk and Plymouth, Norfolk and Middlesex, and the Sixth and Eighth Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 168,230; population, 443,775.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole, and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.*

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 12, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Boston.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

III. — The Third Suffolk, the Norfolk and Suffolk and the First, Second and Fifth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,472; population, 486,777.

Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.*

Middlesex Districts. — Acton, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Concord, Framingham, Hudson, Lincoln, Marlborough, Maynard, Newton, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Weston.

IV. — The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,326; population, 579,243.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.*

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 175,034; population, 484,089.

Essex Districts. — Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury.

VI. — The Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 185,085; population, 518,424.

Middlesex Districts. — Arlington, Ashby, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Groton, Lexington, Littleton, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Shirley, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 177,549; population, 534,170.

Worcester Districts. — Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hopedale, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Phillipston, Royalston, Shrewsbury, South-

borough, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.*

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.*

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, the Franklin and Hampshire and the First and Second Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 176,640; population, 543,248.

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.*

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.*

Hampden Districts. — Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow and Springfield.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 35,151+; population, 103,605+.]

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 34,991; population, 98,363.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 36,882; population, 107,944.

First Bristol District. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton. Legal voters, 33,847; population, 99,000.

Second Bristol District. — Fall River, Somerset and Swansea. Legal voters, 41,475; population, 137,061.

Third Bristol District. — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 38,535; population, 147,734.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 30,190; population, 77,333.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

First Essex District. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 40,487; population, 113,664.

Second Essex District. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 34,297; population, 85,518.

Third Essex District. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Legal voters, 32,553; population, 84,060.

Fourth Essex District. — Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, North Andover and Salisbury. Legal voters, 34,699; population, 86,714.

Fifth Essex District. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 32,998; population, 114,133.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 30,870; population, 86,192.

First Hampden District. — East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 37,579; population, 123,866.

Second Hampden District. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 36,318; population, 126,883.

First Middlesex District. — Framingham, Marlborough, Newton, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 37,638; population, 95,478.

Second Middlesex District. — Belmont and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge. Legal voters, 32,350; population, 88,161.

Third Middlesex District. — Somerville. Legal voters, 35,082; population, 99,032.

Fourth Middlesex District. — Everett, Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 40,055; population, 114,026.

Fifth Middlesex District. — Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 32,194; population, 89,874.

Sixth Middlesex District. — Arlington, Medford, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 39,605; population, 102,505.

Seventh Middlesex District. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9 and 10 of Lowell, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Wilmington. Legal voters, 32,708; population, 89,934.

Eighth Middlesex District. — Ashby, Ayer, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 37,635; population, 112,927.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 34,621; population, 91,753.

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 33,276; population, 87,081.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 33,416; population, 78,974.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 38,234; population, 95,178.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 34,682; population, 93,351.

First Suffolk District. — Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.* Legal voters, 35,292; population, 109,409.

Second Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston. Legal voters, 37,007; population, 178,122.

Third Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 32,056; population, 118,086.

Fourth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,185; population, 110,149.

Fifth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,068; population, 97,920.

Sixth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 12, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 32,507; population, 80,937.

Seventh Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 13, 15 and 16 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,774; population, 83,643.

Eighth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 14, 17 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 34,410; population, 105,030.

First Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Worcester. Legal voters, 33,202; population, 86,755.

Second Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 32,828; population, 104,002.

Third Worcester District. — Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon. Legal voters, 35,047; population, 111,725.

Fourth Worcester District. — Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 38,358; population, 115,494.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 38,114; population, 116,194.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

As established under authority of Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 5,858+; population, 17,267+.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 5,960; population, 15,260. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 6,581; population, 14,522. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 8,220; population, 24,301. One representative.
2. — Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 6,484; population, 19,772. One representative.
3. — Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield and Richmond. Legal voters, 18,190; population, 49,272. Three representatives.
4. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 6,134; population, 14,274. One representative.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

5. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 5,030; population, 13,636. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 11,369; population, 30,413. Two representatives.

2. — Easton, Mansfield and Norton. Legal voters, 5,690; population, 14,692. One representative.

3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, and Raynham. Legal voters, 6,085; population, 20,792. One representative.

4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,084; population, 16,134. One representative.

5. — Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,654; population, 20,219. One representative.

6. — Acushnet, New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,893; population, 55,049. Two representatives.

7. — Fairhaven, New Bedford, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 12,285; population, 34,425. Two representatives.

8. — Dartmouth, New Bedford, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 12,176; population, 54,053. Two representatives.

9. — Fall River, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,386; population, 41,607. Two representatives.

10. — Fall River, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,397; population, 24,914. One representative.

11. — Fall River, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 11,335; population, 36,906. Two representatives.

12. — Fall River, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 11,503; population, 34,591. Two representatives.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 1,964; population, 4,862. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

THIRTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury. Legal voters, 6,516; population, 15,398. One representative.
2. — Haverhill. Legal voters, 18,367; population, 49,232. Three representatives.
3. — Lawrence, 1st Ward and 2d Ward, Methuen and North Andover. Legal voters, 18,522; population, 57,342. Three representatives.
4. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 5,724; population, 25,280. One representative.
5. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,765; population, 18,677. One representative.
6. — Lawrence, 6th Ward, and Andover. Legal voters, 10,617; population, 29,964. Two representatives.
7. — Boxford, Danvers, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 5,669; population, 14,961. One representative.
8. — Peabody, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,541; population, 16,779. One representative.
9. — Lynn, 2d Ward and 5th Ward, and Peabody, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,550; population, 31,671. Two representatives.
10. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield and Saugus. Legal voters, 16,196; population, 48,679. Three representatives.
11. — Lynn, 3d Ward and 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 15,858; population, 41,526. Three representatives.
12. — Marblehead, Salem, 5th Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 12,620; population, 29,409. Two representatives.
13. — Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,177; population, 18,275. One representative.
14. — Salem, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,349; population, 12,304. One representative.
15. — Beverly, Hamilton and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,273; population, 25,848. Two representatives.
16. — Essex, Gloucester, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Manchester. Legal voters, 6,370; population, 15,411. One representative.
17. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 5,924; population, 15,815. One representative.

DISTRICT

18. — Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 12,401; population, 30,261. Two representatives.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately. Legal voters, 6,119; population, 17,706. One representative.

2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 6,187; population, 15,246. One representative.

3. — Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 6,092; population, 16,646. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 6,461; population, 26,350. One representative.

2. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 12,060; population, 37,114. Two representatives.

3. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 5,424; population, 24,666. One representative.

4. — Springfield, 2d Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,191; population, 30,721. One representative.

5. — Springfield, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,501; population, 28,805. One representative.

6. — Springfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,011; population, 16,700. One representative.

7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 4,441; population, 13,490. One representative.

8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,676; population, 15,431. One representative.

9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,403; population, 12,252. One representative.

District

10. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,789; population, 20,760. One representative.
11. — Chicopee, 3d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,710; population, 21,122. One representative.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,429; population, 29,655. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,214; population, 16,604. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,752; population, 14,076. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 5,882; population, 19,342. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Northampton. Legal voters, 8,350; population, 24,145. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 6,554; population, 18,514. One representative.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield and South Hadley. Legal voters, 6,497; population, 18,981. One representative.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott and Ware. Legal voters, 4,191; population, 13,482. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Fifty-two Representatives.

District

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,418; population, 46,764. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,035; population, 30,773. Two representatives.
3. — Cambridge, 7th Ward, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 16,465; population, 42,132. Three representatives.
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,193; population, 28,646. Two representatives.

District

5. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,042; population, 24,357. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 12,871. One representative.
7. — Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 21,368; population, 60,226. Three representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, 1st Ward, and Sherborn. Legal voters, 12,253; population, 32,314. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 5,802; population, 13,842. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 5,925; population, 17,505. One representative.
11. — Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton and Westford. Legal voters, 6,322; population, 15,966. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 5,735; population, 14,880. One representative.
13. — Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 6,244; population, 14,917. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 15,928; population, 46,232. Three representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 13,979; population, 44,072. Two representatives.
16. — Lowell, 5th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,097; population, 19,992. One representative.
17. — Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Tewksbury and Wilmington. Legal voters, 6,307; population, 21,244. One representative.
18. — North Reading, Reading and Woburn. Legal voters, 12,431; population, 28,752. Two representatives.
19. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 5,623; population, 15,611. One representative.
20. — Everett. Legal voters, 13,381; population, 42,072. Two representatives.
21. — Malden. Legal voters, 17,593; population, 51,789. Three representatives.
22. — Melrose and Stoneham. Legal voters, 13,032; population, 29,249. Two representatives.
23. — Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 4,914; population, 21,193. One representative.

District

24. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 19,928; population, 54,116. Three representatives.
25. — Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,240; population, 23,723. Two representatives.
26. — Medford. Legal voters, 17,187; population, 47,627. Three representatives.
27. — Belmont. Legal voters, 5,850; population, 15,256. One representative.
28. — Arlington and Lexington. Legal voters, 12,393; population, 32,728. Two representatives.
29. — Winchester. Legal voters, 5,044; population, 11,565. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,267; population, 3,152. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

Seventeen Representatives.

District

1. — Dedham, Needham and Wellesley. Legal voters, 12,037; population, 31,944. Two representatives.
2. — Brookline. Legal voters, 18,028; population, 42,681. Three representatives.
3. — Quincy, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,513; population, 31,453. Two representatives.
4. — Quincy, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,709; population, 28,602. Two representatives.
5. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 6,703; population, 17,253. One representative.
6. — Braintree. Legal voters, 5,398; population, 13,193. One representative.
7. — Milton. Legal voters, 5,451; population, 12,861. One representative.
8. — Norwood and Walpole. Legal voters, 6,861; population, 20,659. One representative.

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* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

DISTRICT

9. — Avon, Holbrook and Randolph. Legal voters, 5,018; population, 11,277. One representative.
10. — Canton, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 6,732; population, 16,872. One representative.
11. — Foxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 17,928. One representative.
12. — Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis and Westwood. Legal voters, 4,933; population, 14,429. One representative.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Plymouth and Wareham. Legal voters, 5,694; population, 18,770. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 5,529; population, 11,648. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,* Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 5,219; population, 11,723. One representative.
4. — Hanover, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 5,683; population, 12,887. One representative.
5. — Abington and Whitman. Legal voters, 6,258; population, 13,739. One representative.
6. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 5,068; population, 17,252. One representative.
7. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough and Rochester. Legal voters, 5,483; population, 15,808. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,281; population, 16,667. One representative.
9. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,001; population, 27,289. Two representatives.
10. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,748; population, 21,387. One representative.

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* Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Forty-eight Representatives.

District

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 13,726; population, 66,534. Three representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,766; population, 37,918. Two representatives.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,515; population, 73,670. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,904; population, 34,286. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,734; population, 37,036. Two representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,331; population, 39,539. Two representatives.
7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,433; population, 34,999. Two representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,421; population, 35,611. Two representatives.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,770; population, 37,706. Two representatives.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 11,344; population, 30,647. Two representatives.
11. — Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 10,954; population, 29,567. Two representatives.
12. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 11,177; population, 33,890. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 11,509; population, 29,266. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 11,414; population, 46,406. Two representatives.
15. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 11,498; population, 27,831. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 10,767; population, 26,546. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 11,527; population, 26,604. Two representatives.
18. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 11,469; population, 32,020. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 19th Ward. Legal voters, 10,846; population, 24,132. Two representatives.

District

20. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 10,484; population, 22,915. Two representatives.

21. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 10,618; population, 26,387. One representative.

22. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 9,588; population, 26,110. One representative.

23. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,174; population, 32,106. One representative.

24. — Chelsea, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,400; population, 15,141. One representative.

25. — Revere. Legal voters, 11,264; population, 33,261. Two representatives.

26. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 7,049; population, 16,158. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-eight Representatives.

District

1. — Athol, Barre, Dana, Petersham and Phillipston. Legal voters, 5,197; population, 14,644. One representative.

2. — Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton and Winchendon. Legal voters, 9,364; population, 33,395. Two representatives.

3. — Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton and Spencer. Legal voters, 5,334; population, 14,154. One representative.

4. — Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 9,619; population, 27,223. Two representatives.

5. — Auburn, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford and Webster. Legal voters, 9,889; population, 31,046. Two representatives.

6. — Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 6,735; population, 19,516. One representative.

7. — Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon and Northbridge. Legal voters, 6,202; population, 19,048. One representative.

8. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 12,879; population, 37,962. Two representatives.

9. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,484; population, 30,305. Two representatives.

District

10. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 1st Ward, Leominster and Westminster. Legal voters, 10,895; population, 33,244. Two representatives.

11. — Fitchburg, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 12,069; population, 38,403. Two representatives.

12. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 6,779; population, 13,289. One representative.

13. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 6,549; population, 16,966. One representative.

14. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,164; population, 33,901. One representative.

15. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,396; population, 26,198. One representative.

16. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,538; population, 25,264. One representative.

17. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,440; population, 16,787. One representative.

18. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,798; population, 14,698. One representative.

19. — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 6,605; population, 14,288. One representative.

20. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,821; population, 15,718. One representative.

21. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 6,940; population, 13,648. One representative.

CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION AND THEIR POPULATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED AS CITY.	POPULATION, 1915. (State Census.)	POPULATION, 1920. (U. S. Census.)	POPULATION, 1925. (State Census.)
Boston,	Feb. 23, 1822	745,439	748,060	779,620
Salem,	Mar. 23, 1836	37,200	42,529	42,821
Lowell,	Apr. 1, 1836	107,978	112,759	110,296
Cambridge,	Mar. 17, 1846	108,822	109,694	119,669
New Bedford,	Mar. 9, 1847	109,568	121,217	119,539
Worcester,	Feb. 29, 1848	162,697	179,754	190,757
Lynn,	Apr. 10, 1850	95,803	99,148	103,081
Newburyport,	May 24, 1851	15,311	15,618	15,656
Springfield,	Apr. 12, 1852	102,971	129,614	142,065
Lawrence,	Mar. 21, 1853	90,259	94,270	93,527
Fall River,	Apr. 12, 1854	124,791	120,485	128,993
Chelsea,	Mar. 13, 1857	43,426	43,184	47,247
Taunton,	May 11, 1864	36,161	37,137	39,255
Haverhill,	Mar. 10, 1869	49,450	53,884	49,232
Somerville,	Apr. 14, 1871	86,854	93,091	99,032
Fitchburg,	Mar. 8, 1872	39,656	41,029	43,609
Holyoke,	Apr. 7, 1873	60,816	60,203	60,335
Gloucester,	Apr. 28, 1873	24,478	22,947	23,375
Newton,	June 2, 1873	43,113	46,054	53,003
Malden,	Mar. 31, 1881	48,907	49,103	51,789
Brockton,	Apr. 9, 1881	62,288	66,254	65,343
Northampton,	June 23, 1883	21,654	21,951	24,145
Waltham,	June 2, 1884	30,154	30,915	34,746
Quincy,	May 17, 1888	40,674	47,876	60,055
Woburn,	May 18, 1888	16,410	16,574	18,370
Pittsfield,	June 5, 1889	39,607	41,763	46,877
Chicopee,	Apr. 18, 1890	30,138	36,214	41,882
Marlborough,	May 23, 1890	15,250	15,028	16,236
Medford,	May 31, 1892	30,509	39,038	47,627
Everett,	June 11, 1892	37,718	40,120	42,072
Beverly,	Mar. 23, 1894	22,959	22,561	22,685
North Adams,	Mar. 22, 1895	22,035	22,282	22,717
Melrose,	Mar. 18, 1899	16,880	18,204	20,165
Attleboro,	June 17, 1914	18,480	19,731	20,623
Revere,	June 19, 1914	25,178	28,823	33,261
Leominster,	May 13, 1915	17,646	19,744	22,120
Peabody,	May 8, 1916	18,625	19,552	19,870
Westfield,	Apr. 9, 1920	18,411	18,604	19,342
Gardner,	Feb. 28, 1923	16,376	16,971	18,730

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE

Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts of Each and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Acton,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Agawam,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Alford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Amesbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Amherst,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Andover,	5	5	4th Essex,	6th Essex.
Arlington,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Ashburnham,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Ashby,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Ashland,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Athol,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Attleboro,	15	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Auburn,	4	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Avon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Ayer,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.

Barnstable,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Barre,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Becket,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Bedford,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Belchertown,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham,	13	7	4th Worcester,	12th Norfolk.
Belmont,	8	3	2d Middlesex,	27th Middlesex.
Berkley,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Berlin,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Bernardston,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Beverly,	6	5	2d Essex,	15th Essex.
Billerica,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Blackstone,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Blandford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Bolton,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Boston,	10*		Norfolk and Suffolk,‡‡	1st to 22d Suffolk, Wards 1 to 22, inclusive.
	11†	2¶	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3,	
	12‡	3**	3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5,	
	13§	4††	4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8,	
	14‖		5th Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11,	
			6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 19, 20,	
			7th Suffolk, Wards 13, 15, 16,	
			8th Suffolk, Wards 14, 17, 18,	

* 10th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14), 9 (precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).
† 11th District, Wards 4, 5, 9 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 10, 11, 12, 19, 20.
‡ 12th District, Wards 6, 7, 8 (precincts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
§ 13th District, Wards 21, 22.
‖ 14th District, Ward 18.
¶ 2d District, Wards 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20.
** 3d District, Wards 4, 5, 21, 22.
†† 4th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16.
‡‡ Norfolk and Suffolk District, Wards 21, 22.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Bourne,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Boxborough,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Boxford,	7	5	4th Essex,	7th Essex.
Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Braintree,	14	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Brewster,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Brimfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Brockton,	14	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 9th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 5. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Brookline,	13	3	Norfolk and Suffolk,	2d Norfolk.
Buckland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Burlington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Cambridge,	8* 10†	3	3d Suffolk,† 2d Middlesex,§	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6. 3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Canton,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Carlisle,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Carver,	16	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Charlemont,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Charlton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Chatham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Chelsea,	9‖ 10¶	4	1st Suffolk,	23d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 24th Suffolk, Wards 4, 5.

Cheshire,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Chester,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Chesterfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Chicopee,	2	8	2d Hampden,	10th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 11th Hampden, Wards 3, 6, 7.
Chilmark,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Clinton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Cohasset,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.**
Colrain,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Concord,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Conway,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Cummington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Dalton,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Dana,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Danvers,	6	5	2d Essex,	7th Essex.
Dartmouth,	16	1	3d Bristol,	8th Bristol.
Dedham,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Deerfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Dennis,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Dighton,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Douglas,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Dover,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Dracut,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Dudley,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Dunstable,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.

* 8th District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
† 10th District, Ward 1.
‡ 3d Suffolk District, Wards 1, 2, 3.
§ 2d Middlesex District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
‖ 9th District, Wards 3, 4, 5.
¶ 10th District, Wards 1, 2.
** Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.
East Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
East Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Eastham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Easton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Edgartown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Egremont,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Enfield,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Erving,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Essex,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Everett,	9	6	4th Middlesex,	20th Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	16	1	3d Bristol,	7th Bristol.
Fall River,	15	1	2d Bristol,	9th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 10th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 11th Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 9. 12th Bristol, Wards 6, 8.
Falmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Fitchburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester, Ward 1. 11th Worcester, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Florida,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	11th Norfolk.
Framingham,	13	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Franklin,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Freetown,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.

Gardner,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Gay Head,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Gill,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Gloucester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8. 17th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7.
Goshen,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Grafton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Granby,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Granville,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Great Barrington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Greenfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Franklin.
Greenwich,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Groton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Groveland,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Halifax,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Hamilton,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Hampden,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Hancock,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Hanover,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hanson,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Harvard,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Harwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Haverhill,	6	5	4th Essex,	2d Essex.
Hawley,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Heath,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Hingham,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Holbrook,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Holden,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Holland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Holliston,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke,	1	8	2d Hampden,	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 13th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale,	13	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Hopkinton,	4	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Hudson,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Hull,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Huntington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Kingston,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Lakeville,	15	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Lancaster,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Lanesborough,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.

Lawrence,	7	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex, Wards 1, 2. 4th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 5th Essex, Ward 5. 6th Essex, Ward 6.
Lee,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Leicester,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Lenox,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Leominster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Leverett,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lexington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Leyden,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lincoln,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Littleton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Longmeadow	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Lowell,	5	6	7th Middlesex,* 8th Middlesex,†	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11. 16th Middlesex, Wards 5, 9.
Ludlow,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Lunenburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Lynn,	7	5	1st Essex,	9th Essex, Wards 2, 5. 10th Essex, Wards 1, 6, 7. 11th Essex, Wards 3, 4.
Lynnfield,	7	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Malden,	9	6	4th Middlesex,	21st Middlesex.
Manchester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Mansfield,	15	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

* 7th Middlesex District, Wards 1, 9, 10. † 8th Middlesex District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Marblehead,	6	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex.
Marion,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Marlborough,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex, Ward 1. 9th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Marshfield,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Maynard,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Medfield,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Medford,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	26th Middlesex.
Medway,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Melrose,	8	6	4th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Mendon,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Merrimac,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Methuen,	5	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex.
Middleborough,	16	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Middlefield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Middleton,	7	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Milford,	13	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Millbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Millis,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Millville,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Milton,	14	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Monroe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Monson,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Montague,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Monterey,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Montgomery,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Mount Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Nahant,	7	5	1st Essex,	11th Essex.
Nantucket,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Nantucket.
Natick,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	6th Middlesex.
Needham,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
New Ashford,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 8th Bristol, Wards 5, 6.
New Braintree,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
New Marlborough,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
New Salem,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWBURYPORT,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWTON,	13	3	1st Middlesex.	4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 5th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Norfolk,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	11th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
North Andover,	7	5	4th Essex,	3d Essex.
North Attleborough,	15	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
North Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
North Reading,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	1st Hampshire.
Northborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Northbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Northfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Norton,	15	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Norwell,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Norwood,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Oakham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Orange,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Orleans,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Otis,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Oxford,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Palmer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Paxton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Peabody,	7	5	3d Essex,	8th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 9th Essex, Ward 1.
Pelham,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Pembroke,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Peru,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Petersham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Phillipston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Pittsfield,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Plainfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Plainville,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Plymouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Plympton,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Prescott,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Princeton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Provincetown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

Quincy,	14	2	Norfolk,	3d Norfolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 4th Norfolk, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Randolph,	14	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Raynham,	15	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol.
Reading,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Revere,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	25th Suffolk.
Richmond,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	3d Berkshire.
Rochester,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Rockland,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Rockport,	6	5	3d Essex,	17th Essex.
Rowe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Rowley,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Royalston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Russell,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Rutland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Salem,	6	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex, Ward 5. 13th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 14th Essex, Wards 4, 6.
Salisbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Sandisfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Sandwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Saugus,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	10th Essex.
Savoy,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Scituate,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Sharon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Sheffield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Shelburne,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sherborn,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Shirley,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Shutesbury,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Somerset,	15	1	2d Bristol,	11th Bristol.
Somerville,	9	6	3d Middlesex,	23d Middlesex, Ward 2. 24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5. 25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
South Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Southampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough,	13	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Southbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Southwick,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Spencer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Springfield,	2	8	1st Hampden,* 2d Hampden,†	3d Hampden, Ward 1. 4th Hampden, Wards 2, 8. 5th Hampden, Ward 3. 6th Hampden, Ward 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6. 9th Hampden, Ward 7.
Sterling,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Stoneham,	8	6	7th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Stoughton,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Stow,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Sudbury,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Sunderland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sutton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Swampscott,	6	5	1st Essex,	12th Essex.
Swansea,	15	1	2d Bristol,	5th Bristol.
TAUNTON,	15	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Ward 6.
Templeton,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Tolland,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Topsfield,	6	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Townsend,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Truro,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Tyringham,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Upton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Uxbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Wakefield,	8	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Wales,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Walpole,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
WALTHAM,	13	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.

* 1st Hampden District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. † 2d Hampden District, Ward 1.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Ware,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Wareham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Warren,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Warwick,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Watertown,	8	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Wayland,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Webster,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Wellesley,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Wendell,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Wenham,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
West Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
West Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
West Springfield,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
West Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Westborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Westfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	15th Hampden.
Westford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.

Westminster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Weston,	13	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Westport,	15	1	3d Bristol,	12th Bristol.
Westwood,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Weymouth,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Whately,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Whitman,	14	1	Cape and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Williamsburg,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Winchendon,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Winchester,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	29th Middlesex.
Windsor,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Winthrop,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	26th Suffolk.
Woburn,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Worcester,	4	7	1st Worcester,*	12th Worcester, Ward 1. 13th Worcester, Ward 2. 14th Worcester, Ward 3. 15th Worcester, Ward 4. 16th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester,†	17th Worcester, Ward 6. 18th Worcester, Ward 7. 19th Worcester, Ward 8. 20th Worcester, Ward 9. 21st Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

* 1st Worcester District, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

† 2d Worcester District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 10.

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 212 of the General Acts of 1925.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable,	1,633	$14,508,905	$1 77
Bourne,	940	9,751,654	1 18
Brewster,	188	1,638,371	20
Chatham,	563	4,663,358	57
Dennis,	562	2,226,111	30
Eastham,	159	941,040	12
Falmouth,	1,336	14,099,938	1 70
Harwich,	625	3,500,164	45
Mashpee,	81	773,557	09
Orleans,	373	3,930,326	47
Provincetown,	1,033	5,167,526	68
Sandwich,	508	2,720,905	35
Truro,	171	1,025,704	13
Wellfleet,	268	1,264,422	17
Yarmouth,	453	3,228,906	40
Totals,	8,893	$69,440,887	$8 58

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams,	3,447	$23,323,027	$2 93
Alford,	75	346,485	05
Becket,	263	1,121,823	15
Cheshire,	440	1,692,542	23
Clarksburg,	379	1,468,599	20

* Under the provisions of law, the Tax Commissioner is required to report every three years to the General Court a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was made in 1925.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Dalton,	1,160	$8,468,921	$1 06
Egremont,	157	979,149	12
Florida,	123	1,674,958	20
Great Barrington,	1,909	14,053,896	1 75
Hancock,	129	690,201	09
Hinsdale,	319	1,145,944	16
Lanesborough,	329	1,482,601	20
Lee,	1,256	6,848,089	89
Lenox,	870	7,925,921	97
Monterey,	104	804,790	10
Mount Washington,	20	227,410	03
New Ashford,	22	151,521	02
New Marlborough,	294	1,778,842	23
North Adams,	6,727	38,337,948	4 93
Otis,	166	592,202	08
Peru,	46	418,556	05
Pittsfield,	13,045	71,045,179	9 19
Richmond,	185	953,255	12
Sandisfield,	150	751,487	10
Savoy,	133	327,685	05
Sheffield,	451	1,661,529	23
Stockbridge,	583	6,285,987	76
Tyringham,	82	558,098	07
Washington,	75	292,190	04
West Stockbridge,	426	1,485,175	21
Williamstown,	1,250	7,817,393	99
Windsor,	116	506,725	07
Totals,	34,731	$205,218,128	$26 27

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet,	1,024	$4,623,450	$0 62
Attleboro,	6,273	35,352,654	4 55
Berkley,	318	993,568	14
Dartmouth,	2,261	12,141,416	1 57
Dighton,	841	4,898,660	63
Easton,	1,638	7,640,848	1 01
Fairhaven,	2,821	14,610,715	1 90
Fall River,	36,234	273,907,971	34 04
Freetown,	518	2,255,529	30
Mansfield,	1,965	11,356,540	1 46
New Bedford,	34,948	305,271,906	37 40
North Attleborough,	2,928	13,319,569	1 77
Norton,	789	3,560,929	47

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Raynham,	559	$2,148,164	$0 29
Rehoboth,	643	2,323,170	32
Seekonk,	1,014	4,437,873	59
Somerset,	1,216	5,088,467	69
Swansea,	941	3,783,689	51
Taunton,	11,027	52,602,729	6 94
Westport,	1,146	6,781,549	87
Totals,	109,104	$767,099,396	$96 07

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	101	$525,928	$0 07
Edgartown,	380	3,057,743	38
Gay Head,	62	100,751	02
Gosnold,	47	1,283,263	15
Oak Bluffs,	420	4,406,033	53
Tisbury,	415	4,561,886	55
West Tisbury,	101	917,294	11
Totals,	1,526	$14,852,898	$1 81

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury,	3,446	$15,952,603	$2 12
Andover,	2,761	27,720,309	3 35
Beverly,	7,256	54,997,841	6 83
Boxford,	204	1,147,274	15
Danvers,	3,117	13,742,652	1 84
Essex,	499	1,580,353	23
Georgetown,	579	2,183,935	30
Gloucester,	7,208	37,703,140	4 91
Groveland,	743	1,996,110	30
Hamilton,	603	5,457,542	67
Haverhill,	15,687	74,609,320	9 85
Ipswich,	1,824	9,747,556	1 26
Lawrence,	24,446	204,811,351	25 19
Lynn,	30,596	138,540,086	18 44
Lynnfield,	386	2,906,815	36
Manchester,	791	14,318,568	1 67
Marblehead,	2,496	17,815,932	2 23
Merrimac,	730	2,536,360	35

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Methuen,	5,149	$27,599,551	$3 58
Middleton,	340	1,703,725	22
Nahant,	528	5,885,817	71
Newbury,	455	2,979,793	38
Newburyport,	4,558	16,006,177	2 23
North Andover,	1,794	11,902,362	1 50
Peabody,	5,728	34,691,618	4 43
Rockport,	1,239	5,707,316	76
Rowley,	437	1,465,071	21
Salem,	11,619	61,212,807	7 96
Salisbury,	663	3,055,561	41
Saugus,	3,441	11,430,789	1 61
Swampscott,	2,532	21,098,300	2 60
Topsfield,	313	3,198,898	39
Wenham,	354	3,411,405	41
West Newbury,	433	1,212,550	18
Totals,	142,955	$840,329,487	$107 63

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield,	287	$1,457,508	$0 19
Bernardston,	231	1,014,153	14
Buckland,	477	3,333,204	42
Charlemont,	267	1,191,889	16
Colrain,	485	2,499,633	33
Conway,	269	1,120,191	15
Deerfield,	814	5,668,447	71
Erving,	409	4,222,663	51
Gill,	259	1,009,794	14
Greenfield,	4,713	31,562,588	3 98
Hawley,	100	310,783	04
Heath,	106	502,618	07
Leverett,	197	619,060	09
Leyden,	90	365,732	05
Monroe,	90	1,047,740	13
Montague,	2,120	14,028,504	1 77
New Salem,	176	850,297	11
Northfield,	480	2,778,460	36
Orange,	1,773	7,819,485	1 05
Rowe,	85	438,892	06
Shelburne,	466	3,345,200	42
Shutesbury,	56	483,900	06
Sunderland,	310	1,611,597	21
Warwick,	120	658,573	09

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Wendell,	113	$1,280,346	$0 15
Whately,	295	1,595,510	21
Totals,	14,788	$90,816,767	$11 60

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam,	1,596	$8,552,864	$1 11
Blandford,	170	1,300,232	16
Brimfield,	268	1,516,200	20
Chester,	492	1,738,978	24
Chicopee,	10,402	69,331,583	8 80
East Longmeadow,	826	3,068,550	42
Granville,	227	849,335	12
Hampden,	198	680,335	10
Holland,	44	270,921	03
Holyoke,	17,252	153,750,854	18 80
Longmeadow,	956	8,160,662	1 00
Ludlow,	2,006	11,080,177	1 43
Monson,	1,127	4,249,398	58
Montgomery,	58	268,187	04
Palmer,	2,838	18,169,296	2 30
Russell,	397	6,333,698	74
Southwick,	400	2,319,498	30
Springfield,	41,964	311,454,812	38 78
Tolland,	56	478,669	06
Wales,	138	567,504	08
West Springfield,	4,518	31,892,497	3 99
Westfield,	5,285	26,290,436	3 45
Wilbraham,	732	4,040,940	52
Totals,	91,950	$666,865,626	$83 25

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst,	1,659	$10,656,846	$1 35
Belchertown,	639	2,212,171	31
Chesterfield,	166	579,472	08
Cummington,	162	608,343	08
Easthampton,	3,020	20,561,936	2 59
Enfield,	223	869,339	12
Goshen,	72	423,176	05

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Granby,	242	$1,215,004	$0 16
Greenwich,	119	704,539	09
Hadley,	700	4,344,736	55
Hatfield,	670	4,645,184	58
Huntington,	446	1,757,236	24
Middlefield,	80	362,749	05
Northampton,	5,929	34,981,478	4 48
Pelham,	183	729,869	10
Plainfield,	98	450,765	06
Prescott,	86	379,122	05
South Hadley,	1,827	8,406,354	1 12
Southampton,	264	1,007,555	14
Ware,	2,276	11,853,931	1 54
Westhampton,	114	432,313	06
Williamsburg,	595	2,104,027	29
Worthington,	153	671,190	09
Totals,	19,723	$109,957,335	$14 18

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton,	751	$3,173,472	$0 43
Arlington,	6,764	41,875,036	5 33
Ashby,	275	1,390,750	18
Ashland,	720	3,186,477	43
Ayer,	956	3,926,889	53
Bedford,	445	3,124,546	39
Belmont,	4,047	25,077,267	3 19
Billerica,	1,447	10,208,026	1 28
Boxborough,	98	362,495	05
Burlington,	388	1,886,339	25
Cambridge,	34,538	204,067,353	26 12
Carlisle,	174	674,996	09
Chelmsford,	1,911	10,985,095	1 41
Concord,	1,883	9,459,346	1 24
Dracut,	1,586	6,067,607	83
Dunstable,	115	699,842	09
Everett,	12,309	63,574,863	8 29
Framingham,	5,829	37,175,901	4 71
Groton,	734	4,447,869	57
Holliston,	863	3,947,394	52
Hopkinton,	743	3,014,170	41
Hudson,	2,451	9,257,282	1 27
Lexington,	2,118	14,822,321	1 86
Lincoln,	391	3,526,502	43

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each
Littleton,	421	$2,133,413	$0 28
Lowell,	30,683	195,384,607	24 77
Malden,	15,374	62,564,379	8 49
Marlborough,	4,892	20,771,378	2 80
Maynard,	2,591	10,575,309	1 43
Medford,	13,304	58,184,383	7 79
Melrose,	5,658	30,199,728	3 92
Natick,	3,802	13,101,763	1 84
Newton,	14,713	126,955,555	15 57
North Reading,	450	2,066,155	27
Pepperell,	867	4,458,867	58
Reading,	2,524	13,901,987	1 80
Sherborn,	437	1,823,152	25
Shirley,	631	3,111,106	41
Somerville,	30,094	115,116,241	15 79
Stoneham,	2,619	10,931,340	1 48
Stow,	371	2,085,756	27
Sudbury,	368	2,458,508	31
Tewksbury,	704	3,700,665	48
Townsend,	587	2,804,017	37
Tyngsborough,	339	1,419,519	19
Wakefield,	4,512	22,134,701	2 91
Waltham,	9,859	56,311,341	7 24
Watertown,	7,328	45,945,293	5 84
Wayland,	734	4,896,916	62
Westford,	965	6,106,147	77
Weston,	879	8,736,657	1 06
Wilmington,	961	3,194,128	45
Winchester,	3,225	27,581,674	3 39
Woburn,	5,310	22,192,645	3 00
Totals,	246,738	$1,346,779,168	$174 27

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket,	1,012	$9,655,573	$1 17

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon,	693	$2,598,708	$0 36
Bellingham,	754	2,663,713	37
Braintree,	3,403	19,586,817	2 52

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Brookline,	11,106	$149,521,993	$17 72
Canton,	1,771	9,853,642	1 27
Cohasset,	954	9,539,774	1 16
Dedham,	3,495	21,399,474	2 73
Dover,	315	3,729,933	45
Foxborough,	1,170	5,007,006	67
Franklin,	2,059	10,461,978	1 37
Holbrook,	947	3,591,084	49
Medfield,	677	3,206,930	42
Medway,	900	3,695,272	50
Millis,	544	3,595,047	45
Milton,	3,229	29,460,067	3 59
Needham,	2,482	17,804,996	2 23
Norfolk,	349	2,073,506	27
Norwood,	4,092	31,002,244	3 85
Plainville,	428	2,017,778	27
Quincy,	16,112	101,996,678	12 94
Randolph,	1,581	4,650,031	67
Sharon,	848	5,555,079	70
Stoughton,	2,260	8,673,722	1 19
Walpole,	1,801	15,559,516	1 91
Wellesley,	2,159	31,708,106	3 74
Westwood,	506	4,177,828	51
Weymouth,	5,008	24,177,886	3 19
Wrentham,	578	3,190,540	41
Totals,	70,221	$530,549,348	$65 95

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington,	1,928	$6,703,869	$0 94
Bridgewater,	2,050	7,966,986	1 09
Brockton,	21,211	88,372,785	11 94
Carver,	382	3,229,068	40
Duxbury,	568	5,506,256	67
East Bridgewater,	1,082	5,567,577	73
Halifax,	176	1,467,137	18
Hanover,	874	3,669,475	49
Hanson,	655	2,790,455	38
Hingham,	1,735	13,168,694	1 64
Hull,	773	19,243,291	2 21
Kingston,	741	3,065,777	41
Lakeville,	431	1,750,779	24
Marion,	415	4,850,904	58
Marshfield,	549	5,170,483	63

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Mattapoisett,	424	$3,315,467	$0 41
Middleborough,	2,761	10,795,009	1 47
Norwell,	473	2,027,465	27
Pembroke,	474	2,671,467	34
Plymouth,	3,900	35,558,613	4 34
Plympton,	160	904,980	12
Rochester,	341	1,600,478	21
Rockland,	2,428	9,924,993	1 34
Scituate,	965	11,002,630	1 32
Wareham,	1,765	12,261,758	1 54
West Bridgewater,	925	2,851,792	41
Whitman,	2,401	9,324,443	1 28
Totals,	50,587	$274,762,631	$35 58

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston,	238,487	$2,099,135,596	$256 97
Chelsea,	13,582	61,162,070	8 15
Revere,	9,014	38,637,306	5 19
Winthrop,	4,605	22,628,616	2 97
Totals,	265,688	$2,221,563,588	$273 28

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham,	718	$2,107,304	$0 31
Athol,	2,942	15,168,387	1 98
Auburn,	1,315	4,855,884	67
Barre,	988	6,095,681	78
Berlin,	287	1,078,420	15
Blackstone,	1,202	3,177,262	47
Bolton,	235	1,046,343	14
Boylston,	272	852,621	12
Brookfield,	425	1,734,241	23
Charlton,	639	2,532,207	34
Clinton,	3,943	23,569,792	3 01
Dana,	199	904,188	12
Douglas,	600	2,492,560	34
Dudley,	1,196	7,068,475	90
East Brookfield,	307	1,257,696	17
Fitchburg,	12,875	75,246,457	9 64

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Gardner	5,405	$29,758,208	$3 85
Grafton,	849	8,021,332	98
Hardwick,	888	5,878,961	74
Harvard,	322	2,319,612	29
Holden,	983	3,390,607	47
Hopedale,	1,057	8,882,393	1 09
Hubbardston,	341	1,378,543	19
Lancaster,	665	3,826,401	49
Leicester,	1,146	5,315,520	70
Leominster,	6,407	28,307,923	3 78
Lunenburg,	507	2,064,298	28
Mendon,	338	1,256,831	17
Milford,	4,240	18,463,498	2 47
Millbury,	1,749	7,716,765	1 03
Millville,	667	2,589,265	35
New Braintree,	129	664,793	09
North Brookfield,	895	3,791,392	51
Northborough,	632	2,384,570	33
Northbridge,	3,214	15,987,628	2 10
Oakham,	180	544,255	08
Oxford,	1,093	4,314,107	59
Paxton,	168	1,052,895	13
Petersham,	210	2,060,165	25
Phillipston,	99	508,494	07
Princeton,	239	1,509,817	19
Royalston,	246	1,613,590	20
Rutland,	484	1,636,433	23
Shrewsbury,	1,451	6,273,880	84
Southborough,	650	3,769,140	48
Southbridge,	4,507	19,502,298	2 62
Spencer,	1,882	5,370,013	78
Sterling,	468	1,782,197	24
Sturbridge,	599	1,804,293	26
Sutton,	670	2,645,798	36
Templeton,	1,140	4,758,823	64
Upton,	561	1,674,690	24
Uxbridge,	1,744	9,912,799	1 28
Warren,	1,109	6,600,316	84
Webster,	3,600	19,631,011	2 54
West Boylston,	478	1,712,902	24
West Brookfield,	400	1,704,806	23
Westborough,	1,233	4,407,022	61
Westminster,	416	1,460,736	20
Winchendon,	1,842	8,238,358	1 10
Worcester,	55,906	362,392,940	45 84
Totals,	139,952	$778,067,836	$100 36

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable,	8,893	$69,440,887	$8 58
Berkshire,	34,731	205,218,128	26 27
Bristol,	109,104	767,099,396	96 07
Dukes,	1,526	14,852,898	1 81
Essex,	142,955	840,329,487	107 63
Franklin,	14,788	90,816,767	11 60
Hampden,	91,950	666,865,626	83 25
Hampshire,	19,723	109,957,335	14 18
Middlesex,	246,738	1,346,779,168	174 27
Nantucket,	1,012	9,655,573	1 17
Norfolk,	70,221	530,549,348	65 95
Plymouth,	50,587	274,762,631	35 58
Suffolk,	265,688	2,221,563,588	273 28
Worcester,	139,952	778,067,836	100 36
Totals,	1,197,868	$7,925,958,668	$1,000 00

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1920 AND 1925, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1926, THE FIGURES FOR TOWNS BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION AND THOSE FOR CITIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BOSTON, BROCKTON, CAMBRIDGE, LYNN, MARLBOROUGH, SOMERVILLE, SPRINGFIELD AND WALTHAM, BEING FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Registered Voters 1926
	U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	4,836	5,774	2,216
Bourne,	2,530	3,015	1,289
Brewster,	688	774	419
Chatham,	1,737	1,741	887
Dennis,	1,536	1,749	820
Eastham,	430	494	233
Falmouth,	3,500	4,694	1,777
Harwich,	1,846	2,077	949
Mashpee,	242	298	81
Orleans,	1,012	1,078	597
Provincetown,	4,246	3,787	1,580
Sandwich,	1,458	1,479	673
Truro,	554	504	243
Wellfleet,	826	786	448
Yarmouth,	1,229	1,532	663
Totals,	26,670	29,782	12,875
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	12,967	13,525	4,273
Alford,	248	221	115
Becket,	674	778	348
Cheshire,	1,476	1,842	511
Clarksburg,	1,136	1,222	507
Dalton,	3,752	4,092	1,898
Egremont,	441	477	210
Florida,	298	362	167
Great Barrington,	6,315	6,405	2,280
Hancock,	464	510	180
Hinsdale,	1,065	1,044	463

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	1926
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough,	1,054	1,181	445
Lee,	4,085	4,058	1,695
Lenox,	2,691	2,895	1,281
Monterey,	282	348	135
Mount Washington,	73	58	24
New Ashford,	116	85	25
New Marlborough,	1,010	991	371
NORTH ADAMS,	22,282	22,717	8,204
Otis,	361	395	151
Peru,	149	113	45
PITTSFIELD,	41,763	46,877	16,691
Richmond,	561	619	236
Sandisfield,	460	480	109
Savoy,	436	399	123
Sheffield,	1,435	1,614	514
Stockbridge,	1,764	1,830	782
Tyringham,	267	280	129
Washington,	240	231	86
West Stockbridge,	1,058	1,212	452
Williamstown,	3,707	4,006	1,748
Windsor,	403	388	116
Totals,	113,033	121,255	44,314
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	3,075	4,135	946
ATTLEBORO,	19,731	20,623	7,168
Berkley,	935	1,118	405
Dartmouth,	6,493	9,026	1,888
Dighton,	2,574	3,208	786
Easton,	5,041	5,333	2,260
Fairhaven,	7,291	10,827	2,800
FALL RIVER,	120,485	128,993	39,640
Freetown,	1,532	1,663	538
Mansfield,	6,255	6,590	2,333
NEW BEDFORD,	121,217	119,539	31,897
North Attleborough,	9,238	9,790	3,963
Norton,	2,374	2,769	955
Raynham,	1,695	2,128	655
Rehoboth,	2,065	2,332	692
Seekonk,	2,898	4,191	1,149
Somerset,	3,520	4,818	1,407
Swansea,	2,334	3,250	1,037
TAUNTON,	37,137	39,255	12,930
Westport,	3,115	4,207	1,135
Totals,	359,005	383,795	114,584

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	1926
Dukes County.			
Chilmark,	240	240	138
Edgartown,	1,190	1,235	485
Gay Head,	144	168	91
Gosnold,	131	142	71
Oak Bluffs,	1,047	1,314	573
Tisbury,	1,275	1,431	527
West Tisbury,	345	332	167
Totals,	4,372	4,862	2,052
Essex.			
Amesbury,	10,036	11,229	4,261
Andover,	8,268	10,291	4,421
Beverly,	22,561	22,685	9,542
Boxford,	588	581	279
Danvers,	11,108	11,798	4,169
Essex,	1,478	1,403	683
Georgetown,	2,004	1,888	841
Gloucester,	22,947	23,375	8,528
Groveland,	2,650	2,485	999
Hamilton,	1,631	2,018	887
Haverhill,	53,884	49,232	17,179
Ipswich,	6,201	6,055	1,908
Lawrence,	94,270	93,527	25,811
Lynn,	99,148	103,081	32,952*
Lynnfield,	1,165	1,331	642
Manchester,	2,466	2,499	1,184
Marblehead,	7,324	8,214	4,249
Merrimac,	2,173	2,349	1,024
Methuen,	15,189	20,606	7,270
Middleton,	1,195	1,667	524
Nahant,	1,318	1,630	913
Newbury,	1,303	1,432	725
Newburyport,	15,618	15,656	6,263
North Andover,	6,265	6,839	3,403
Peabody,	19,552	19,870	6,728
Rockport,	3,878	3,949	1,616
Rowley,	1,249	1,408	634
Salem,	42,529	42,821	15,723
Salisbury,	1,701	1,820	986
Saugus,	10,874	12,743	4,256
Swampscott,	8,101	8,953	4,166
Topsfield,	900	915	436
Wenham,	1,090	1,145	503
West Newbury,	1,492	1,337	642
Totals,	482,156	496,832	174,347

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Population. State Census 1925	Registered Voters 1926
Franklin.			
Ashfield,	869	919	341
Bernardston,	769	844	356
Buckland,	1,433	1,555	743
Charlemont,	808	820	338
Colrain,	1,607	1,562	509
Conway,	961	931	345
Deerfield,	2,803	2,968	805
Erving,	1,295	1,334	446
Gill,	879	918	279
Greenfield,	15,462	15,246	6,311
Hawley,	390	354	102
Heath,	325	298	114
Leverett,	695	664	182
Leyden,	330	270	115
Monroe,	173	143	43
Montague,	7,675	7,973	2,625
New Salem,	512	519	206
Northfield,	1,775	1,821	715
Orange,	5,393	5,141	2,234
Rowe,	333	292	118
Shelburne,	1,436	1,538	760
Shutesbury,	242	208	68
Sunderland,	1,289	1,290	292
Warwick,	327	364	158
Wendell,	346	397	156
Whately,	1,234	1,229	270
Totals,	49,361	49,598	18,631
Hampden.			
Agawam,	5,623	6,290	1,612
Blandford,	479	437	216
Brimfield,	778	840	331
Chester,	1,302	1,514	524
Chicopee,	36,214	41,882	10,823
East Longmeadow,	2,352	3,134	899
Granville,	655	609	288
Hampden,	624	632	288
Holland,	153	141	58
Holyoke,	60,203	60,335	21,011
Longmeadow,	2,618	3,333	1,589
Ludlow,	7,470	8,802	1,748
Monson,	4,826	5,089	1,479
Montgomery,	229	191	68
Palmer,	9,896	11,044	3,088
Russell,	1,237	1,398	500
Southwick,	1,194	1,267	397

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Population. State Census 1925	Registered Voters 1926
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
SPRINGFIELD,	129,614	142,065	37,699*
Tolland,	192	150	57
Wales,	419	434	173
WESTFIELD,	18,604	19,342	5,938
West Springfield,	13,443	15,326	5,195
Wilbraham,	2,780	2,833	577
Totals,	300,305	327,088	94,558
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	5,550	5,972	2,285
Belchertown,	2,058	2,905	738
Chesterfield,	441	445	198
Cummington,	489	508	234
Easthampton,	11,261	11,587	3,422
Enfield,	790	749	278
Goshen,	224	251	95
Granby,	779	810	281
Greenwich,	399	450	173
Hadley,	2,784	2,888	565
Hatfield,	2,651	2,702	653
Huntington,	1,425	1,543	659
Middlefield,	280	223	104
NORTHAMPTON,	21,951	24,145	8,383
Pelham,	503	519	207
Plainfield,	332	282	143
Prescott,	236	230	95
Southampton,	814	916	360
South Hadley,	5,527	6,609	2,496
Ware,	8,525	8,629	2,543
Westhampton,	305	337	149
Williamsburg,	1,866	1,993	773
Worthington,	409	429	192
Totals,	69,599	75,122	25,026
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	2,162	2,387	1,035
Arlington,	18,665	24,943	9,616
Ashby,	834	907	300
Ashland,	2,287	2,521	939
Ayer,	3,052	3,032	1,215
Bedford,	1,362	1,514	729
Belmont,	10,749	15,256	5,829
Billerica,	3,646	4,913	2,134
Boxborough,	298	333	150
Burlington,	885	1,431	520

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	1926
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
CAMBRIDGE,	109,694	119,669	33,258*
Carlisle,	463	510	208
Chelmsford,	5,682	6,573	2,736
Concord,	6,461	7,056	2,685
Dracut,	5,280	6,400	1,793
Dunstable,	353	338	156
EVERETT,	40,120	42,072	13,221
Framingham,	17,033	21,078	6,974
Groton,	2,185	2,428	1,079
Holliston,	2,707	2,812	1,311
Hopkinton,	2,289	2,580	1,171
Hudson,	7,607	8,130	2,959
Lexington,	6,350	7,785	3,040
Lincoln,	1,042	1,306	580
Littleton,	1,277	1,411	595
LOWELL,	112,759	110,296	36,084
MALDEN,	49,103	51,789	17,265
MARLBOROUGH,	15,028	16,236	6,880*
Maynard,	7,086	7,857	2,117
MEDFORD,	39,038	47,627	17,374
MELROSE,	18,204	20,165	8,807
Natick,	10,907	12,871	5,744
NEWTON,	46,054	53,003	21,653
North Reading,	1,286	1,689	592
Pepperell,	2,468	2,779	1,100
Reading,	7,439	8,693	3,841
Sherborn,	1,558	929	477
Shirley,	2,260	2,394	664
SOMERVILLE,	93,091	99,032	33,210*
Stoneham,	7,873	9,084	3,695
Stow,	1,101	1,185	519
Sudbury,	1,121	1,394	533
Tewksbury,	4,450	4,985	830
Townsend,	1,575	1,895	745
Tyngsborough,	1,044	1,107	435
Wakefield,	13,025	15,611	5,630
WALTHAM,	30,915	34,746	11,781*
Watertown,	21,457	25,480	8,458
Wayland,	1,935	2,255	1,158
Westford,	3,170	3,571	1,035
Weston,	2,282	2,906	1,218
Wilmington,	2,581	3,515	1,157
Winchester,	10,485	11,565	4,867
WOBURN,	16,574	18,370	8,032
Totals,	778,352	860,414	300,134

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Population. State Census 1925	Registered Voters 1926
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	2,797	3,152	1,338
NORFOLK.			
Avon,	2,176	2,360	986
Bellingham,	2,102	2,877	836
Braintree,	10,580	13,193	5,639
Brookline,	37,748	42,681	16,003
Canton,	5,945	5,896	2,418
Cohasset,	2,639	2,913	1,574
Dedham,	10,792	13,918	4,792
Dover,	867	1,044	451
Foxborough,	4,136	4,934	1,653
Franklin,	6,497	7,055	2,153
Holbrook,	3,161	3,273	1,473
Medfield,	3,595	3,867	931
Medway,	2,956	3,144	1,255
Millis,	1,485	1,791	708
Milton,	9,382	12,861	5,514
Needham,	7,012	8,977	3,498
Norfolk,	1,159	1,213	475
Norwood,	12,627	14,151	4,799
Plainville,	1,365	1,512	589
Quincy,	47,876	60,055	22,745
Randolph,	4,756	5,644	2,662
Sharon,	2,467	3,119	1,408
Stoughton,	6,865	7,857	2,809
Walpole,	5,446	6.508	2,252
Wellesley,	6,224	9,049	3,440
Westwood,	1,358	1,706	797
Weymouth,	15,057	17,253	6,483
Wrentham,	2,808	3,214	726
Totals,	219,081	262,065	99,069
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	5,787	5,882	2,341
Bridgewater,	8,438	9,468	2,043
Brockton,	66,254	65,343	25,194*
Carver,	891	1,306	402
Duxbury,	1,553	1,688	791
East Bridgewater,	3,486	3,538	1,317
Halifax,	563	614	187
Hanover,	2,575	2,755	1,054
Hanson,	1,910	2,166	802
Hingham,	5,604	6,158	2,498
Hull,	1,771	2,652	1,197
Kingston,	2,505	2,524	863

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Population. State Census 1925	Registered Voters 1926
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*			
Lakeville,	1,419	1,439	384
Marion,	1,288	1,271	584
Marshfield,	1,379	1,777	917
Mattapoisett,	1,277	1,556	649
Middleborough,	8,453	9,136	3,038
Norwell,	1,348	1,466	649
Pembroke,	1,358	1,480	526
Plymouth,	13,045	13,176	3,754
Plympton,	469	511	206
Rochester,	1,047	1,100	286
Rockland,	7,544	7,966	3,821
Scituate,	2,534	2,713	1,753
Wareham,	4,415	5,594	1,866
West Bridgewater,	2,908	3,121	1,118
Whitman,	7,147	7,857	3,578
Totals,	156,968	164,257	61,818
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON,	748,060	779,620	232,316*
CHELSEA,	43,184	47,247	12,209
REVERE,	28,823	33,261	11,208
Winthrop,	15,455	16,158	6,565
Totals,	835,522	876,286	262,298
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,012	2,159	747
Athol,	9,792	9,602	3,705
Auburn,	3,891	4,927	1,733
Barre,	3,357	3,329	933
Berlin,	868	1,071	415
Blackstone,	4,299	4,802	1,512
Bolton,	708	801	303
Boylston,	794	970	381
Brookfield,	2,216	1,401	641
Charlton,	1,995	2,295	772
Clinton,	12,979	14,180	5,294
Dana,	599	657	345
Douglas,	2,181	2,363	643
Dudley,	3,701	4,594	1,112
East Brookfield,†	–	929	341
FITCHBURG,	41,029	43,609	14,518
GARDNER,	16,971	18,730	5,263
Grafton,	6,887	6,973	2,052

* State Election.

†Town of East Brookfield set off from Town of Brookfield by chapter 178, Acts of 1920.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	1926
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Hardwick,	3,085	3,046	849
Harvard,	2,546	996	499
Holden,	2,970	3,436	1,126
Hopedale,	2,777	3,165	1,142
Hubbardston,	1,045	1,067	370
Lancaster,	2,461	2,678	815
Leicester,	3,635	4,110	1,642
LEOMINSTER,	19,744	22,120	7,272
Lunenburg,	1,634	1,875	615
Mendon,	961	1,030	414
Milford,	13,471	14,781	5,058
Millbury,	5,653	6,441	2,501
Millville,	2,224	2,366	896
New Braintree,	394	423	134
Northborough,	1,753	1,968	823
Northbridge,	10,174	10,051	3,003
North Brookfield,	2,610	3,046	1,176
Oakham,	477	525	215
Oxford,	3,820	4,026	1,412
Paxton,	489	591	221
Petersham,	642	672	334
Phillipston,	354	384	132
Princeton,	682	773	295
Royalston,	819	821	284
Rutland,	1,743	2,236	441
Shrewsbury,	3,708	5,819	1,789
Southborough,	1,838	2,053	886
Southbridge,	14,245	15,489	5,442
Spencer,	5,930	6,523	2,446
Sterling,	1,305	1,516	617
Sturbridge,	1,573	1,845	598
Sutton,	2,578	2,174	765
Templeton,	4,019	4,368	1,241
Upton,	1,693	1,988	936
Uxbridge,	5,384	6,172	2,091
Warren,	3,467	3,950	1,249
Webster,	13,258	13,389	4,166
Westborough,	5,789	6,348	1,932
West Boylston,	1,624	1,916	640
West Brookfield,	1,281	1,314	561
Westminster,	1,343	1,884	450
Winchendon,	5,904	6,173	1,921
WORCESTER,	179,754	190,757	63,498
Totals,	455,135	489,697	163,607

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns.	Population.		Registered Voters 1926
		U. S. Census 1920	State Census 1925	
Barnstable,	15	26,670	29,782	12,875
Berkshire,	32	113,033	121,255	44,314
Bristol,	20	359,005	383,795	114,584
Dukes County,	7	4,372	4,862	2,052
Essex,	34	482,156	496,832	174,347
Franklin,	26	49,361	49,598	18,631
Hampden,	23	300,305	327,088	94,558
Hampshire,	23	69,599	75,122	25,026
Middlesex,	54	778,352	860,414	300,134
Nantucket,	1	2,797	3,152	1,338
Norfolk,	28	219,081	262,065	99,069
Plymouth,	27	156,968	164,257	61,818
Suffolk,	4	835,522	876,286	262,298
Worcester,	61	455,135	489,697	163,607
Totals,	355	3,852,356	4,144,205	1,374,651

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629	Thomas Goffe,* to Oct. 20, 1629	1650	John Endicott, . . . to 1651
1629	Thomas Dudley, . . 1634	1651	Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1634	Roger Ludlow, . . . 1635	1653	Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1635	Richard Bellingham, . 1636	1654	John Endicott, . . . 1655
1636	John Winthrop, . . 1637	1655	Richard Bellingham, . 1665
1637	Thomas Dudley, . . 1640	1665	Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1640	Richard Bellingham, . 1641	1671	John Leverett, . . . 1673
1641	John Endicott, . . . 1644	1673	Sam'l Symonds, to Oct., 1678
1644	John Winthrop, . . 1646	1678	Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1646	Thomas Dudley, . . 1650	1679	Thomas Danforth, . . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Mattachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692; and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780	John Hancock, . . to	1785	
1785	James Bowdoin, . .	1787	
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8, .	1793	
1794	Samuel Adams, . .	1797	
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	
1800	Caleb Strong, . . .	1807	
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, .	1808	
1809	Christopher Gore, .	1810	
1810	Elbridge Gerry, . .	1812	
1812	Caleb Strong, . . .	1816	
1816	John Brooks, . . .	1823	
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, .	1825	
1825	Levi Lincoln, . . .	1834	
1834	John Davis, March 1, .	1835	
1836	Edward Everett, . .	1840	
1840	Marcus Morton, . .	1841	
1841	John Davis, . . .	1843	
1843	Marcus Morton, . .	1844	
1844	George N. Briggs, .	1851	
1851	George S. Boutwell, .	1853	
1853	John H. Clifford, . .	1854	
1854	Emory Washburn, .	1855	
1855	Henry J. Gardner, .	1858	
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1861	
1861	John A. Andrew, . .	1866	
1866	Alexander H. Bullock, to	1869	
1869	William Claflin, . .	1872	
1872	William B. Washburn,*	1874	
1875	William Gaston, . .	1876	
1876	Alexander H. Rice, .	1879	
1879	Thomas Talbot, . .	1880	
1880	John Davis Long, .	1883	
1883	Benjamin F. Butler, .	1884	
1884	George D. Robinson, .	1887	
1887	Oliver Ames, . . .	1890	
1890	John Q. A. Brackett, .	1891	
1891	William E. Russell, .	1894	
1894	Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1896	
1897	Roger Wolcott, . .	1900	
1900	W. Murray Crane, .	1903	
1903	John L. Bates, . .	1905	
1905	William L. Douglas, .	1906	
1906	Curtis Guild, Jr., . .	1909	
1909	Eben S. Draper, . .	1911	
1911	Eugene N. Foss, . .	1914	
1914	David I. Walsh, . .	1916	
1916	Samuel W. McCall, .	1919	
1919	Calvin Coolidge, . .	1921	
1921	Channing H. Cox, .	1925	
1925	Alvan T. Fuller, . .		

* Resigned, May 1, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator, April 17, 1874.

† Mr. Greenhalge died March 5, 1896.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	*Thos. Cushing*, to Feb. 28,* 1788	1863	Joel Hayden, . . 1866
1788	Benjamin Lincoln, . 1789	1866	William Claflin, . . 1869
1789	*Samuel Adams*, . . 1794	1869	Joseph Tucker, . . 1873
1794	*Moses Gill*, May 20,† . 1800	1873	*Thomas Talbot*,§ . . 1875
1801	Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10, 1802	1875	Horatio G. Knight, . 1879
1802	Edward H. Robbins, . 1806	1879	John D. Long, . . 1880
1807	*Levi Lincoln*,‡ . . 1809	1880	Byron Weston, . . 1883
1809	David Cobb, . . 1810	1883	Oliver Ames, . . 1887
1810	William Gray, . . 1812	1887	John Q. A. Brackett, . 1890
1812	William Phillips, . . 1823	1890	William H. Haile, . . 1893
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb., . 1824	1893	*Roger Wolcott*,‖ . . 1897
1824	*Marcus Morton*, July, . 1825	1897	W. Murray Crane, . 1900
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop, . 1833	1900	John L. Bates, . . 1903
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*, . 1836	1903	Curtis Guild, Jr., . . 1906
1836	George Hull, . . . 1843	1906	Eben S. Draper, . . 1909
1843	Henry H. Childs, . . 1844	1909	Louis A. Frothingham, 1912
1844	John Reed, . . . 1851	1912	Robert Luce, . . 1913
1851	Henry W. Cushman, . 1853	1913	David I. Walsh, . . 1914
1853	Elisha Huntington, . 1854	1914	Edward P. Barry, . 1915
1854	William C. Plunkett, . 1855	1915	Grafton D. Cushing, . 1916
1855	Simon Brown, . . 1856	1916	Calvin Coolidge, . . 1919
1856	Henry W. Benchley, . 1858	1919	Channing H. Cox, . 1921
1858	Eliphalet Trask, . . 1861	1921	Alvan T. Fuller, . . 1925
1861	John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29, 1861	1925	Frank G. Allen, . .
1862	John Nesmith, to Sept., 1862		

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from May 1, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91	Caleb Strong,	1789–96
George Cabot,	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason,	1800–03	Dwight Foster,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08	Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Christopher Gore,	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18	James Lloyd,	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27	John Davis,	1835–41
Daniel Webster,	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
Rufus Choate,	1841–45	John Davis,	1845–53
Daniel Webster,	1845–50	Edward Everett,	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51	Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851	Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
William B. Washburn,	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–1924	John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
William Morgan Butler,	1924–26	David Ignatius Walsh,	1919–25
David Ignatius Walsh, ||	1926–	Frederick Huntington Gillett,||	1925–

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924.

|| Mr. Walsh's term will expire March 4, 1929; Mr. Gillett's term will expire March 4, 1931.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery,	1780–1806	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
William Tudor,	1808–10	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Charles B. Hall,	1851–53
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Peleg Coffin,*	1797–1801	Henry K. Oliver,	1861–66
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Charles Adams, Jr.,	1871–76
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	George A. Marden,	1889–94
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27	Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32	Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37	Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
David Wilder,	1837–42	Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Thomas Russell,	1842–43	Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
John Mills,	1843–44	Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
Thomas Russell,	1844–45	Fred J. Burrell, §	1920
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49	James Jackson,	1920–25
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51	William S. Youngman	1925–

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley,	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant,		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters,		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham,		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham,		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley,	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley,		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley,		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley,	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley,	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing,	June 29, 1722.	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing,		June 26, 1729.
Edmund Trowbridge,		June 29, 1749.
Edmund Trowbridge,		May 14, 1762.
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley,‡		March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall,		Nov. 18, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

† Died May 28, 1721.

‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767, and was buried on the 12th.

§ A refugee, 1774–75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis, ... 1801-32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine,	1780-90	Edgar J. Sherman,‡	1883-87
James Sullivan,	1790-1807	Andrew J. Waterman,‡	1887-91
Barnabas Bidwell,	1807-10	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1891-94
Perez Morton,	1810-32	Hosea M. Knowlton,	1894-1902
James T. Austin,	1832-43	Herbert Parker,	1902-06
John Henry Clifford,	*1849-53	Dana Malone,	1906-11
Rufus Choate,	1853-54	James M. Swift,	1911-14
John Henry Clifford,	1854-58	Thomas J. Boynton,	1914-15
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858-61	Henry C. Attwill,§	1915-19
Dwight Foster,	1861-64	Henry A. Wyman §	1919-20
Chester I. Reed,†	1864-67	J. Weston Allen,	1920-23
Charles Allen,†	1867-72	Jay R. Benton	1923 27
Charles R. Train,	1872-79	Arthur K. Reading	1927-
George Marston,	1879-83		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Resigned during the session of the Legislature of 1867. The vacancy was filled by the election of Charles Allen.

‡ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

§ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849-54	Julius L. Clarke,†	1876-79
Joseph Mitchell,	1854-55	Charles R. Ladd,†	1879-91
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855-56	William D. T. Trefry,	1891-92
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856-58	John W. Kimball,	1892-1901
Charles White,	1858-61	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901-11
Levi Reed,*	1861-65	John E. White,‡	1911-14
Julius L. Clarke,	1865-66	Frank H. Pope,	1914-15
Henry S. Briggs,	1866-70	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915-
Charles Endicott,	1870-76		

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	Samuel Phillips,	1795–96
Jeremiah Powell,		Samuel Phillips,	1796–97
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	Samuel Phillips,	1797–98
Samuel Adams,		Samuel Phillips,	1798–99
Samuel Adams,	1782–83	Samuel Phillips,	1799–1800
Samuel Adams,	1783–84	Samuel Phillips,	1800–01
Samuel Adams,	1784–85	Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*,†	1801–02
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	David Cobb,	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		David Cobb,	1802–03
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	David Cobb,	1803–04
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	David Cobb,	1804–05
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–89	Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1789–90	John Bacon,	1806–07
Samuel Phillips,	1790–91	Samuel Dana,	1807–08
Samuel Phillips,	1791–92	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–09
Samuel Phillips,	1792–93	Harrison Gray Otis,	1809–10
Samuel Phillips,	1793–94	Harrison Gray Otis,	1810–11
Samuel Phillips,	1794–95	Samuel Dana,	1811–12

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Samuel Dana,	1812–13	Henry Wilson,	1851
John Phillips,	1813–14	Henry Wilson,	1852
John Phillips,	1814–15	Charles H. Warren,	1853
John Phillips,	1815–16	Charles Edward Cook,	1854
John Phillips,	1816–17	Henry W. Benchley,	1855
John Phillips,	1817–18	Elihu C. Baker,	1856
John Phillips,	1818–19	Charles W. Upham,	1857
John Phillips,	1819–20	Charles W. Upham,	1858
John Phillips,	1820–21	Charles A. Phelps,	1859
John Phillips,	1821–22	Charles A. Phelps,	1860
John Phillips,	1822–23	William Claflin,	1861
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–24	John H. Clifford,	1862
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1824–25	Jonathan E. Field,	1863
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1825–26	Jonathan E. Field,	1864
John Mills,	1826–27	Jonathan E. Field,	1865
John Mills,	1827–28	Joseph A. Pond,	1866
Sherman Leland,	1828–29	Joseph A. Pond,	1867
Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30	George O. Brastow,	1868
Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*, / James Fowler,	1830–31	Robert C. Pitman, *resigned*,* / George O. Brastow,	1869
Leverett Saltonstall,	1831	Horace H. Coolidge,	1870
William Thorndike,	1832	Horace H. Coolidge,	1871
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833	Horace H. Coolidge,	1872
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1834	George B. Loring,	1873
Benjamin T. Pickman, *died* / George Bliss,	1835	George B. Loring,	1874
Horace Mann,	1836	George B. Loring,	1875
Horace Mann,	1837	George B. Loring,	1876
Myron Lawrence,	1838	John B. D. Cogswell,	1877
Myron Lawrence,	1839	John B. D. Cogswell,	1878
Daniel P. King,	1840	John B. D. Cogswell,	1879
Daniel P. King,	1841	Robert R. Bishop,	1880
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842	Robert R. Bishop,	1881
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, / Frederick Robinson,	1843	Robert R. Bishop,	1882
		George Glover Crocker,	1883
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1844	George A. Bruce,	1884
Levi Lincoln,	1845	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885
William B. Calhoun,	1846	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1886
William B. Calhoun,	1847	Halsey J. Boardman,	1887
Zeno Scudder,	1848	Halsey J. Boardman,	1888
Joseph Bell,	1849	Harris C. Hartwell,	1889
Marshall P. Wilder,	1850	Henry H. Sprague,	1890
		Henry H. Sprague,	1891

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.

Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892	Allen T. Treadway,	1909
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1893	Allen T. Treadway,	1910
William M. Butler,	1894	Allen T. Treadway,	1911
William M. Butler,	1895	Levi H. Greenwood,	1912
George P. Lawrence,	1896	Levi H. Greenwood,	1913
George P. Lawrence,	1897	Calvin Coolidge,	1914
George E. Smith,	1898	Calvin Coolidge,	1915
George E. Smith,	1899	Henry G. Wells,	1916
George E. Smith,	1900	Henry G. Wells,	1917
Rufus A. Soule,	1901	Henry G. Wells,	1918
Rufus A. Soule,	1902	Edwin T. McKnight,	1919
George R. Jones,	1903	Edwin T. McKnight,	1920
George R. Jones,	1904	Frank G. Allen,	*1921-2
William F. Dana,	1905	Frank G. Allen,	1923-4
William F. Dana,	1906	Wellington Wells,	1925-6
William D. Chapple,	1907	Wellington Wells,	1927-8
William D. Chapple,	1908		

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.,	1780-84	Charles Calhoun,	1830-42
Samuel Cooper,	1785-95	Lewis Josselyn,	1843
Edward McLane,	1796-99	Charles Calhoun,	1844-50
Edward Payne Hayman,	1800	Chauncy L. Knapp,	1851
George Elliot Vaughan,	1801-02	Francis H. Underwood,	1852
Wendell Davis,	1803-05	Charles Calhoun,	1853-54
John D. Dunbar,	1806-07	Peter L. Cox,	1855-57
Nathaniel Coffin,	1808-10	Stephen N. Gifford,†	1858-86
Marcus Morton,	1811-12	E. Herbert Clapp,	1886-88
Samuel F. McCleary,	1813-21	Henry D. Coolidge,‡	1889-1922
Samuel F. Lyman,	1822	William H. Sanger,§	1922-
Paul Willard,	1823-29		

* First year under biennial elections.
† Died April 18, 1886.
‡ Died Feb. 7, 1922.
§ Chosen March 1, 1922.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

Caleb Davis,	1780-81	Timothy Bigelow,	1817-18
Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1781-82	Timothy Bigelow,	1818-19
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782	Timothy Bigelow,	1819-20
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782-83	Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820-21
Tristram Dalton,	1783-84	Josiah Quincy,	1821
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784-85	Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821-22
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785-86	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Artemas Ward,	1786-87	Levi Lincoln,	1822-23
James Warren,	1787-88	William C. Jarvis,	1823-24
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788-89	William C. Jarvis,	1824-25
David Cobb,	1789-90	Timothy Fuller,	1825-26
David Cobb,	1790-91	William C. Jarvis,	1826-27
David Cobb,	1791-92	William C. Jarvis,	1827-28
David Cobb,	1792-93	William B. Calhoun,	1828-29
Edward H. Robbins,	1793-94	William B. Calhoun,	1829-30
Edward H. Robbins,	1794-95	William B. Calhoun,	1830
Edward H. Robbins,	1795-96	William B. Calhoun,	1831
Edward H. Robbins,	1796-97	William B. Calhoun,	1832
Edward H. Robbins,	1797-98	William B. Calhoun,	1833
Edward H. Robbins,	1798-99	William B. Calhoun,	1834
Edward H. Robbins,	1799-1800	Julius Rockwell,	1835
Edward H. Robbins,	1800-01	Julius Rockwell,	1836
Edward H. Robbins,	1801-02	Julius Rockwell,	1837
John Coffin Jones,	1802-03	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803-04	Robert C. Winthrop,	1839
Harrison Gray Otis,	1804-05	Robert C. Winthrop,	1840
Timothy Bigelow,	1805-06	George Ashmun,	1841
Perez Morton,	1806-07	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
Perez Morton,	1807-08	Daniel P. King,	1843
Timothy Bigelow,	1808-09	Thomas Kinnicut, *resigned*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1809-10	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810-11	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1845
Joseph Story,	1811	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1846
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811-12	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848
Timothy Bigelow,	1812-13	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1849
Timothy Bigelow,	1813-14	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Timothy Bigelow,	1814-15	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851
Timothy Bigelow,	1815-16	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1852
Timothy Bigelow,	1816-17	George Bliss,	1853

Otis P. Lord,	1854	William E. Barrett,	1890
Daniel C. Eddy,	1855	William E. Barrett,	1891
Charles A. Phelps,	1856	William E. Barrett,	1892
Charles A. Phelps,	1857	William E. Barrett,	1893
Julius Rockwell,	1858	George v. L. Meyer,	1894
Charles Hale,	1859	George v. L. Meyer,	1895
John A. Goodwin,	1860	George v. L. Meyer,	1896
John A. Goodwin,	1861	John L. Bates,	1897
Alexander H. Bullock,	1862	John L. Bates,	1898
Alexander H. Bullock,	1863	John L. Bates,	1899
Alexander H. Bullock,	1864	James J. Myers,	1900
Alexander H. Bullock,	1865	James J. Myers,	1901
James M. Stone,	1866	James J. Myers,	1902
James M. Stone,	1867	James J. Myers,	1903
Harvey Jewell,	1868	Louis A. Frothingham,	1904
Harvey Jewell,	1869	Louis A. Frothingham,	1905
Harvey Jewell,	1870	John N. Cole,	1906
Harvey Jewell,	1871	John N. Cole,	1907
John E. Sanford,	1872	John N. Cole,	1908
John E. Sanford,	1873	Joseph Walker,	1909
John E. Sanford,	1874	Joseph Walker,	1910
John E. Sanford,	1875	Joseph Walker,	1911
John D. Long,	1876	Grafton D. Cushing,	1912
John D. Long,	1877	Grafton D. Cushing,	1913
John D. Long,	1878	Grafton D. Cushing,	1914
Levi C. Wade,	1879	Channing H. Cox,	1915
Charles J. Noyes,	1880	Channing H. Cox,	1916
Charles J. Noyes,	1881	Channing H. Cox,	1917
Charles J. Noyes,	1882	Channing H. Cox,	1918
George A. Marden,	1883	Joseph E. Warner,	1919
George A. Marden,	1884	Joseph E. Warner,	1920
John Q. A. Brackett,	1885	Benjamin Loring Young,	*1921–2
John Q. A. Brackett,	1886	Benjamin Loring Young,	1923–4
Charles J. Noyes,	1887	John C. Hull,	1925–6
Charles J. Noyes,	1888	John C. Hull,	1927–8
William E. Barrett,	1889		

* First year under biennial elections.

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw,	1780–81	William Stowe,	1854
George Richards Minot,	1782–91	Henry A. Marsh,	1855
Henry Warren,	1792–1802	William E. P. Haskell,	1856
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1803–05	William Stowe,	1857–61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1806–07	William S. Robinson,	1862–72
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1808–09	Charles H. Taylor,	1873
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1810–11	George A. Marden,	1874–82
Benjamin Pollard,	1812–21	Edward A. McLaughlin,	1883–95
Pelham W. Warren,	1822–31	George T. Sleeper,	1896
Luther S. Cushing,	1832–43	James W. Kimball,	1897–
Charles W. Storey,	1844–50		
Lewis Josselyn,	1851–52		
William Schouler,	1853		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS *

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59	David T. Remington,	1904–09
John Morrissey,	1859–74	Thomas F. Pedrick,‡	1910–20
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85	James Beatty,‡	1920
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900	Charles O. Holt,	1921–
Charles G. Davis,†	1901–03		

* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previously to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

Table showing the Length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the Number of Representatives in Each Year since 1832.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1832,	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833,	2	28	86	574
1834,	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836,	6	16	102	619
1837,	4	20	107	635
1838,	3	25	113	480
1839,	2	10	99	521
1840,	1	March 24	84	521
1841,	6	18	72	397
1842,*	5	3	58	336
1843,	4	24	80	352

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; and one of sixteen days in 1920 to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1844,	January 3	March 16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,	6	March 27	81	240
1859,*	5	April 6	92	240
1860,*	4	4	92	240
1861,*	2	11	100	240
1862,	1	30	120	240
1863,*	7	29	113	240
1864,	6	May 14	130	240
1865,	4	17	137	240
1866,	3	30	147	240
1867,	2	June 1	150	240
1868,	1	12	164	240
1869,	6	24	170	240
1870,	5	23	170	240
1871,	4	May 31	148	240
1872,*	3	7	126	240
1873,	1	June 12	163	240
1874,	7	30	175	240
1875,	6	May 19	134	240
1876,	5	April 28	115	240
1877,	3	May 17	135	240
1878,	2	17	136	240
1879,	1	April 30	120	240
1880,	7	24	109	240
1881,*	5	May 13	129	240
1882,	4	27	144	240
1883,	3	July 27	206	240
1884,	2	June 4	155	240
1885,	7	19	164	240
1886,	6	30	176	240
1887,	5	16	163	240
1888,	4	May 29	147	240
1889,	2	June 7	157	240
1890,	1	July 2	183	240
1891,	7	June 11	156	240

* See note on page 263.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1892,	January 6	June 17	163	240
1893,	4	9	157	240
1894,	3	July 2	181	240
1895,	2	June 5	155	240
1896,	1	10	162	240
1897,	6	12	158	240
1898,	5	23	170	240
1899,	4	3	151	240
1900,	3	July 17	196	240
1901,*	2	June 19	169	240
1902,	1	28	179	240
1903,	7	26	171	240
1904,	6	9	156	240
1905,	4	May 26	143	240
1906,	3	June 29	178	240
1907,	2	28	178	240
1908,	1	13	165	240
1909,	6	19	165	240
1910,	5	15	162	240
1911,	4	July 28	206	240
1912,	3	June 13	163	240
1913,	1	20	171	240
1914,	7	July 7	182	240
1915,	6	June 4	150	240
1916,*	5	2	150	240
1917,	3	May 26	144	240
1918,	2	June 3	153	240
1919,*	1	July 25	206	240
1920,*	7	June 5	151	240
1921,	5	May 28	144	240
1922,	4	June 13	161	240
1923,	3	May 26	144	240
1924,	2	June 5	156	240
1925,	7	May 2	116	240
1926,	6	29	144	240

* See note on page 263.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington, .	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall, . .	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde, .	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley, . .	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall, . .	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson, .	1769.	Acting Governor.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde, .	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver, . .	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth, . .	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards, . .	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke, . .	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley, . .	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin, . .	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne, . .	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett, . .	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin, .	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas, .	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy, .	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing, . .	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall, .	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves, .	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,		(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,		(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg.			

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* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing,		(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,		(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan,	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Elected Governor.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,		(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Elected Governor.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Elected Governor.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,		(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,		(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.,		(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt,	1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster,	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells,	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt,	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames,	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton,		(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott,	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field,		(Appointed C. J , 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,*	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen,	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen,	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn,	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,		(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	
1885.	William Sewall Gardner,	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,		(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton,	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop,	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker,	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring,	1919.	Resigned.	
1902.	Henry King Braley.			
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1915.	Resigned	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,		(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby.			
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce.			
1915.	James Bernard Carroll.			
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1923.		1923.
1923.	William Cushing Wait.			
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward,	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells,	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen,	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong,	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams,		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe,	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins,	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward,	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen,		(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington,	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson,	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick,	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop,	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs,	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger,	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris,	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken,	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	1857.	1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,*	1859.	1869.

JUSTICES.

1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott,	1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,†	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen,	1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason,	1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	Resigned.	
1922.	Walter Perley Hall.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell,	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames,		(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose,	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell,	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,		(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed,	1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon,	1888.		1888.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH		DIED.
1872.	William Allen, . . .	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn, . . .	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples, .	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett, . . .	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker, .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey, . . .	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman, . .	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop, . . .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar, .	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop, .	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond, .	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley, . .	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1891.	John Hopkins, . . .	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard, .	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	
1892.	John William Corcoran, .	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson, .	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley, .	1900.	Resigned.	1921.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill, .	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy, . .	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell, . .	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	
1898.	Charles Upham Bell, . .	1917	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	
1900.	Frederick Lawton, . .	1926.	Resigned.	
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce, . .	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1900.	Jabez Fox, ...	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, .	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait, .	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1902.	William Schofield, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White, . .	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock, .	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty, .	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana, .	1920.	Resigned.	1920.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1906.	John Freeman Brown,	. 1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King, .	. 1923.	Resigned.	
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson	. 1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond.			
1909.	Marcus Morton.			
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	. 1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn.			
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin.			
1911.	Walter Perley Hall, .	.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque.			
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	. 1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating.			
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt, .	. 1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin.			
1914.	William Hamilton, .	. 1918		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan.			
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	. 1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1915.	James Henry Sisk.			
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell.			
1917.	Webster Thayer.			
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	. 1918.		1918.
1917	Franklin Tweed Hammond.			
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown.			
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox.			
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw,	. 1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Frederick Woodbury Fosdick.			
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop.			
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn.			
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			
1921.	William Adams Burns.			
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua			
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed.			
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod.			
1922.	Joseph Walsh.			
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting.			
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst.			
1923.	Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge.			
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue.			
1924.	David Abraham Lourie.			
1925.	Franklin Freeman .	. 1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray.			
1926.	David Francis Dillon.			
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to December 1, 1926.]

[All Judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Arthur Prentice Rugg of Worcester, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Henry King Braley of Boston.
John Crawford Crosby of Pittsfield.
Edward Peter Pierce of Brookline.
James Bernard Carroll of Springfield.
William Cushing Wait of Medford.
George Augustus Sanderson of Littleton.

Walter F. Frederick of Boston, 1929, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 165, Suffolk County Courthouse.

John F. Cronin of Boston, 1928, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* John H. Flynn of Winthrop, *Assistant Clerk.* Joseph Riley of Winthrop, *Second Assistant Clerk.* Room 160, Courthouse.

Ethelbert V. Grabill of Boston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 266, Courthouse.

Harry S. Fairfield of Quincy (Wollaston), *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Robert Fulton Raymond of Newton Center.
Marcus Morton of Newtonville.
Joseph Francis Quinn of Salem.
John Dwyer McLaughlin of Boston.
Hugo Adelard Dubuque of Fall River.
Patrick Michael Keating of Boston.
Richard William Irwin of Northampton.
Christopher Theodore Callahan of Holyoke.
James Henry Sisk of Lynn.
Philip Joseph O'Connell of Worcester.
Webster Thayer of Worcester.

Franklin Tweed Hammond of Cambridge.
Nelson Pierce Brown of Everett.
Louis Sherburne Cox of Lawrence.
Frederick Woodbury Fosdick of West Medford.
Elias Bullard Bishop of Newton Center.
George Aloysius Flynn of Boston.
Henry Tilton Lummus of Lynn.
William Adams Burns of Pittsfield.
Stanley Elroy Qua of Lowell.
Alonzo Rogers Weed of Newton.
Frederick Joseph Macleod of Brookline.
Joseph Walsh of New Bedford.
Winfred Holt Whiting of Worcester.
Edward Thomas Broadhurst of Springfield.
Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge of Lowell.
Charles Henry Donahue of Boston.
David Abraham Lourie of Boston.
Wilford Drury Gray of Woburn.
David Francis Dillon of Palmer.
Harold Putnam Williams of Brookline.

Francis A. Campbell, Boston, 1928, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.
John P. Manning, Boston, 1928, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 214, Courthouse.
Edmund S. Phinney, Boston, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice.* Room 250, Courthouse.
James McComiskey of Winthrop, *Messenger of the Court.* George W. Dexter of Boston, *Assistant Messenger.*

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers on page 285.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, Charles Thornton Davis of Marblehead. *Associate Judges*, Joseph J. Corbett of Boston; Clarence C. Smith of Newton. *Recorder*, Charles A. Southworth of Swampscott, 1929. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Frederick P. Cabot. *Special Justices*, Frank Leveroni, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, Charles W. M. Williams, 1931. Room 127, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[Acts of 1924, Chapter 244.]

William Caleb Loring (representing the Supreme Judicial Court), *Chairman;* Franklin G. Fessenden (representing the Superior Court); Charles T. Davis (judge of the Land Court); Frank W. Grinnell, (*Secretary*), Boston, 1927; Addison L. Green, Holyoke, 1928; Frank A. Milliken, New Bedford (representing the district courts), 1928; William M. Prest, Boston (representing the probate courts), 1928; Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston, 1929; Robert G. Dodge, Boston, 1930.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

District Courts.

Brockton (jurisdiction in Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater and Halifax). — *Justice*, Charles Carroll King. *Special Justices*, Herbert C. Thorndike, William G. Rowe. *Clerk*, Charles F. King, 1929.

Chelsea (jurisdiction in Chelsea and Revere). — *Justice*, —— ——. *Special Justices*, Samuel R. Cutler, George M. Stearns. *Clerk*, Joseph M. Curley, 1927.

Chicopee. — *Justice*, John P. Kirby. *Special Justices*, Joseph F. Carmody, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, Joseph A. Nowak, 1930.

EAST BOSTON (court held at East Boston; jurisdiction in Winthrop and the district and territory included in Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Boston as such wards existed March 1, 1886). — *Justice*, Joseph H. Barnes. *Special Justices*, Charles J. Brown, Patrick J. Lane. *Clerk*, John S. C. Nicholls, 1930.

FITCHBURG (jurisdiction in Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg). — *Justice*, Thomas F. Gallagher. *Special Justices*, Alvah M. Levy, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow. *Clerk*, Peter F. Ward, 1927.

HOLYOKE. — *Justice*, John Hildreth. *Special Justices*, Merrill L. Welcker, Russell L. Davenport. *Clerk*, Clement E. Ducharme, 1926.

LAWRENCE (court held at Lawrence and Methuen; jurisdiction in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen). — *Justice*, Jeremiah J. Mahoney. *Special Justices*, Wilbur E. Rowell, Frederic N. Chandler, Albion G. Peirce. *Clerk*, Watkins W. Roberts, 1931.

LEE (jurisdiction in Lee, Otis, Stockbridge and Tyringham, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Bart Bossidy. *Special Justices*, James O'Brien, Albert Clark. *Clerk*, Charles H. Pease, 1927.

LEOMINSTER. — *Justice*, Ralph W. Robbins. *Special Justices*, J. Ward Healey, Joseph A. Lovering. *Clerk*, James F. Coburn, 1931.

LOWELL (jurisdiction in Lowell, Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Tewksbury and Tyngsborough). — *Justice*, Thomas J. Enright. *Special Justices*, John J. Pickman, Frederic A. Fisher. *Clerk*, Edward W. Trull, 1929.

MARLBOROUGH (jurisdiction in Marlborough and Hudson). — *Justice*, James W. McDonald. *Special Justices*, Edgar Weeks, Raoul Beaudreau. *Clerk*, James F. J. Otterson, 1931.

NATICK. — *Justice*, Henry C. Mulligan. *Special Justices*, Michael F. Kennedy, Forrest N. Adams. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe, 1928.

NEWBURYPORT (jurisdiction in Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and West Newbury). — *Justice*, Nathaniel N. Jones. *Special Justices*, Oscar H. Nelson, Ernest Foss. *Clerk*, Edward H. Rowell, 1930.

NEWTON. — *Justice*, William F. Bacon. *Special Justices*, W. Lloyd Allen, Thomas Weston. *Clerk*, Francis W. Sprague, 2d, 1928.

PEABODY (court held at Peabody; jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield). — *Justice*, Daniel C. Manning. *Special Justices*, Horace P. Farnham, William H. Fay. *Clerk*, Charles J. Powell, 1928.

SOMERVILLE. — *Justice*, Malcolm E. Sturtevant. *Special Justices*, Ralph M. Smith, Francis J. Brine. *Clerk*, Daniel H. Bradley, 1927.

SPRINGFIELD (jurisdiction in Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Ludlow and West Springfield). — *Justice*, Wallace R. Heady. *Special Justices*, James E. Davis, Ralph S. Spooner, Thomas J. Collins. *Clerk*, Wayland V. James, 1927.

WILLIAMSTOWN (jurisdiction in Williamstown and New Ashford). — *Justice*, Clarence M. Smith. *Special Justices*, William Cook Hart, Byron J. Rees. *Clerk*, Michael L. Monahan, 1931.

WINCHENDON. — *Justice*, Sidney W. Armstrong. *Special Justices*, Elliot S. Tucker, Joseph E. White. *Clerk*, Arthur F. Evans, 1928.

FIRST BARNSTABLE (court held at Barnstable and Bourne; jurisdiction in Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee). — *Justice*, Frederick C. Swift. *Special Justices*, Thomas Otis, Paul M. Swift. *Clerk*, Milton L. Baxter, 1930.

SECOND BARNSTABLE (court held at Harwich and Provincetown; jurisdiction in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis). — *Justice*, Walter Welsh. *Special Justices*, Charles Bassett, Heman A. Harding. *Clerk*, Charles N. Rogers, 1927.

CENTRAL BERKSHIRE (court held at Pittsfield; jurisdiction in Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington and Richmond, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket). — *Justice*, Charles L. Hibbard. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Thomas F. Conlin, 1927.

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at North Adams; jurisdiction in North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida). — *Justice*, Carlton T. Phelps. *Special Justices*, John E. Magenis, William F. Barrington. *Clerk*, John Martin, 1929.

SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at Great Barrington; jurisdiction in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, West Stockbridge and New Marlborough, and concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Walter B. Sanford. *Special Justices*, Herbert C. Joyner, Orlando C. Bidwell. *Clerk*, Dennis C. Killeen, 1926.

FOURTH BERKSHIRE (court held at Adams; jurisdiction in Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor). — *Justice*, Fred R. Shaw. *Special Justices*, Henry L. Harrington, William S. Morton. *Clerk*, Edwin K. McPeck, 1930.

First Bristol (court held at Taunton; jurisdiction in Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham). — *Justice*, Frederick E. Austin. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, Louis Swig. *Clerk*, Frank P. Lincoln, 1928.

Second Bristol (court held at Fall River; jurisdiction in Fall River, Freetown, Somerset and Swansea, and concurrent jurisdiction in Westport). — *Justice*, Edward F. Hanify. *Special Justices*, Benjamin Cook, Jr., Frank M. Silvia. *Clerk*, Michael J. Orpen, 1930.

Third Bristol (court held at New Bedford; jurisdiction in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth and Westport, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown). — *Justice*, Frank A. Milliken. *Special Justices*, James P. Doran, George N. Gardiner. *Clerk*, Walter R. Mitchell, 1928.

Fourth Bristol (court held at Attleboro; jurisdiction in Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton). — *Justice*, ——— ———. *Special Justices*, Philip E. Brady, Ralph C. Estes. *Clerk*, Edwin F. Thayer, 1928.

Dukes County (court held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; jurisdiction in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Gosnold). — *Justice*, Edmund G. Eldridge. *Special Justices*, Abner L. Braley, Arthur W. Davis.

First Essex (court held at Salem; jurisdiction in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Manchester, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham). — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Hill, Charles A. Murphy. *Clerk*, Morgan J. McSweeney, 1927.

Second Essex (court held at Amesbury; jurisdiction in Amesbury and Merrimac, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury). — *Justice*, Charles I. Pettingell. *Special Justices*, M. Perry Sargent, Martin F. Connelly. *Clerk*, Earl M. Nelson, 1931.

Third Essex (court held at Ipswich; jurisdiction in Ipswich). — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justices*, Harry E. Jackson, John W. Bailey. *Clerk*, Robert T. Bamford, 1928.

Northern Essex (court held at Haverhill; jurisdiction in Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, and concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury). — *Justice*, John J. Winn. *Special Justices*, Daniel J. Cavan, Charles E. Sawyer. *Clerk*, Brad D. Harvey, 1927.

Eastern Essex (court held at Gloucester; jurisdiction in Gloucester, Rockport and Essex). — *Justice*, Sumner D. York. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John J. Burke. *Clerk*, M. Francis Buckley, 1930.

Southern Essex (court held at Lynn; jurisdiction in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant). — *Justice*, Ralph W. Reeve. *Special Justices*, Elisha M. Stevens, Edward B. O'Brien, Philip A. Kiely. *Clerk*, Joseph L. Barry, 1928.

Franklin (court held at Greenfield, Turner's Falls and Shelburne Falls; jurisdiction in Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately). — *Justice*, Philip H. Ball. *Special Justices*, James J. Leary, Timothy M. Hayes. *Clerk*, William S. Allen, 1931.

Eastern Franklin (court held at Orange; jurisdiction in Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem). — *Justice*, Elisha S. Hall, *Special Justices*, Hartley R. Walker, Henry S. Ames. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball, 1929.

Eastern Hampden (court held at Palmer; jurisdiction in Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham). — *Justice*, Ernest E. Hobson. *Special Justices*, Freelon Q. Ball, Harold J. Burdick. *Clerk*, Arthur E. Fitch, 1926.

Western Hampden (court held at Westfield and Chester; jurisdiction in Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery). — *Justice*, Willis S. Kellogg. *Special Justices*, Robert C. Parker, Joseph Buell Ely. *Clerk*, John F. Buschmann, 1929.

Hampshire (court held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, Huntington and Easthampton; jurisdiction in Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington). — *Justice*, John B. O'Donnell. *Special Justices*, John W. Mason, John L. Lyman. *Clerk*, John A. Crosier, 1929.

Eastern Hampshire (court held at Ware; jurisdiction in Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott). — *Justice*, Henry C. Davis. *Special Justices*, George D. Storrs, John H. Schoonmaker. *Clerk*, J. Gardner Lincoln, 1928.

Central Middlesex (court held at Concord; jurisdiction in Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington). — *Justice*, Prescott Keyes. *Special Justices*, Elihu G. Loomis, Howard A. Wilson. *Clerk*, Edward F. Loughlin, 1930.

First Northern Middlesex (court held at Ayer; jurisdiction in Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough). — *Justice*, Warren H. Atwood. *Special Justices*, John M. Maloney, Francis G. Hayes. *Clerk*, D. Chester Parsons, 1927.

First Eastern Middlesex (court held at Malden; jurisdiction in Wakefield, Melrose, Malden, Everett and Medford). — *Justice*, Charles M. Bruce. *Special Justices*, E. Leroy Sweetser, Thomas P. Riley. *Clerk*, Wilfred B. Tyler, 1929.

Second Eastern Middlesex (court held at Waltham; jurisdiction in Watertown, Weston and Waltham). — *Justice*, John M. Gibbs. *Special Justices*, Michael J. Connolly, Joseph C. Hannon. *Clerk*, William J. Bannan, 1926.

Third Eastern Middlesex (court held at Cambridge; jurisdiction in Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont). — *Justice*, Arthur P. Stone. *Special Justices*, Robert Walcott, Edward A. Counihan, Jr. *Clerk*, William A. Forbes, 1930.

Fourth Eastern Middlesex (court held at Woburn; jurisdiction in Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading). — *Justice*, Jesse W. Morton. *Special Justices*, John G. Maguire, Curtis W. Nash. *Clerk*, Arthur E. Gage, 1928.

First Southern Middlesex (court held at Framingham; jurisdiction in Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn, Sudbury and Wayland). — *Justice*, Edward W. Blodgett. *Special Justices*, Edward L. McManus, Joseph P. Dexter. *Clerk*, Frank F. Gerry, 1930.

Nantucket. — *Justice*, Reginald T. Fitz-Randolph. *Special Justice*, Emilie Genesky.

Northern Norfolk (court held at Dedham; jurisdiction in Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley). — *Justice*, Clifford B. Sanborn. *Special Justices*, James A. Halloran, E. Dwight Fullerton. *Clerk*, Francis J. Squires, 1930.

East Norfolk (court held at Quincy; jurisdiction in Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Quincy, Holbrook and Milton). — *Justice*, Albert E. Avery. *Special Justices*, Kenneth L. Nash, Thomas F. McAnarney. *Clerk*, Lawrence W. Lyons, 1930.

Southern Norfolk (court held at Stoughton and Canton; jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon). — *Justice*, Oscar A. Marden. *Special Justices*, Gerald A. Healy, Joseph P. Draper. *Clerk*, Michael F. Ward, 1927.

Western Norfolk (court held at Franklin and Walpole; jurisdiction in Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Walpole, Wrentham and Plainville). — *Justice*, Orestes T. Doe. *Special Justices*, Henry E. Ruggles, Cornelius E. Hale. *Clerk*, Lee C. Abbott, 1930.

Second Plymouth (court held at Abington and Hingham; jurisdiction in Abington, Whitman, Rockland, Hingham, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson). — *Justice*, Edward B. Pratt. *Special Justices*, James T. Kirby, —— ——. *Clerk*, Herbert L. Pratt, 1931.

Third Plymouth (court held at Plymouth; jurisdiction in Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield). — *Justice*, Harry B. Davis. *Special Justices*, John P. Vahey, Elmer L. Briggs. *Clerk*, John E. Miles, 1927.

Fourth Plymouth (court held at Middleborough and Wareham; jurisdiction in Middleborough, Wareham, Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester). — *Justice*, Nathan Washburn. *Special Justices*, Dennis D. Sullivan, Bert J. Allan. *Clerk*, Harold W. Hurley, 1927.

Central Worcester (court held at Worcester; jurisdiction in Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham). — *Justice*, Samuel Utley. *Special Justices*, Jacob Asher, Frank L. Riley, Harold H. Hartwell. *Clerk*, Henry Y. Simpson, 1928.

First Northern Worcester (court held at Athol and Gardner; jurisdiction in Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Gardner, Hubbardston, Dana and Westminster). — *Justice*, George R. Warfield. *Special Justices*, Owen A. Hoban, William S. Duncan. *Clerk*, M. Alan Moore, 1929.

First Eastern Worcester (court held at Westborough and Grafton; jurisdiction in Southborough, Westborough, Grafton and Northborough). — *Justice*, William E. Fowler. *Special Justices*, John B. Scott, Warren P. Jackson. *Clerk*, Francis X. Reilly, 1929.

Second Eastern Worcester (court held at Clinton; jurisdiction in Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling). — *Justice*, Allan G. Buttrick. *Special Justices*, George E. O'Toole, Paul D. Howard. *Clerk*, Charles Mayberry, 1927.

First Southern Worcester (court held at Southbridge and Webster; jurisdiction in Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford and Webster). — *Justice*, Louis O. Rieutord. *Special Justices*, Henry B. Montague, Archer R. Greeley. *Clerk*, Francis E. Cassidy, 1931.

Second Southern Worcester (court held at Blackstone and Uxbridge; jurisdiction in Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville). — *Justice*, Francis N. Thayer. *Special Justices*, Francis P. Brady, Francis W. McCooey. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster, 1926.

THIRD SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Milford; jurisdiction in Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale). — *Justice*, Clifford A. Cook. *Special Justices*, Chester F. Williams, John C. Lynch. *Clerk*, Charles W. Gould, 1928.

WESTERN WORCESTER (court held at East Brookfield; jurisdiction in Spencer, Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree). — *Justice*, Arthur F. Butterworth. *Special Justices*, L. Emerson Barnes, —— ——. *Clerk*, Howard C. Boulton, 1929.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

BOSTON. — *Chief Justice*, Wilfred Bolster. *Associate Justices*, James P. Parmenter, William Sullivan, Michael J. Murray, John Duff, Michael J. Creed, Thomas H. Dowd, Joseph T. Zottoli. *Special Justices*, John A. Bennett, Abraham K. Cohen, John G. Brackett, Joseph A. Sheehan, James H. Devlin.

Clerk for Civil Business, William F. Donovan, 1926. *Assistants*, Warren C. Travis, Volney D. Caldwell, James F. Tobin, Louis B. Torrey, Arthur W. Ashenden, Frederick J. Dillon, Joseph L. Pierce, George F. Devine. Room 314, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Edward J. Lord, 1926. *Assistants*, Harvey B. Hudson, Charles T. Willock, James G. Milward, Francis S. A. Hanley, George A. Savage, Paul W. Carey, James F. Hardy, Edwin A. Chalmers. Room 111, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Frost, Harry C. Fabyan. *Clerk*, Daniel F. Cunningham, 1930.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Charles S. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Willis W. Stover, Joseph E. Donovan. *Clerk*, Mark E. Smith, 1927.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Joseph R. Churchill. *Special Justices*, Michael H. Sullivan, William F. Merritt. *Clerk*, Alpheus Sanford, 1929.

ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Albert F. Hayden. *Special Justices*, Joseph N. Palmer, Timothy J. Ahern. *Clerk*, Maurice J. O'Connell, 1928.

SOUTH BOSTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Edward L. Logan. *Special Justices*, Josiah S. Dean, William J. Day. *Clerk*, Adrian B. Smith, 1927.

West Roxbury District. — *Justice*, John Perrins. *Special Justices*, J. Albert Brackett, Bert E. Holland. *Clerk*, George B. Stebbins, 1929.

Brookline. — *Justice*, Philip S. Parker. *Special Justices*, Daniel A. Rollins, Harold C. Haskell. *Clerk*, Paul F. Perkins, 1930.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1927.

Northern District (Middlesex County). — Robert T. Bushnell, Somerville. *First Assistant*, Warren L. Bishop, Wayland. *Assistants*, Frank G. Volpe, Arlington; Frederic A. Crafts, Somerville; Robert J. White, Watertown.

Eastern District (Essex County). — William G. Clark, Gloucester. *Assistants*, Edward F. Flynn, Lynn; Frank E. Raymond, Ipswich; Charles A. Clifford, Lawrence.

Southern District (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — William C. Crossley, Fall River. *Assistants*, Edward J. Harrington, New Bedford; Frank E. Smith, Taunton.

Southeastern District (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). — Winfield M. Wilbar, Brockton. *Assistants*, William P. Kelley, Braintree; Dudley P. Ranney, Wellesley. *Deputy*, John V. Sullivan, Middleborough.

Middle District (Worcester County). — Charles B. Rugg, Worcester. *Assistants*, Edwin G. Norman, Worcester; Owen A. Hoban, Gardner; Harry W. Brown, Northbridge (Whitinsville).

Western District (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Charles R. Clason, Springfield. *Assistants*, Charles H. Wright, Pittsfield; Clifford S. Lyon, Holyoke.

Northwestern District (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Charles Fairhurst, Greenfield.

Suffolk District. — William J. Foley, Boston, *Assistants*, William H. McDonnell, Frederick M. J. Sheenan, Daniel J. Lyne, Daniel J. Gillen, Robert E. McGuire, Frederick T. Doyle, William I. Schell, William J. Sullivan, William F. McDonough, Joseph A. Scolponeti. Room 218, Suffolk County Courthouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158, *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every fourth year thereafter (Revere and Winthrop voting with Middlesex County); and (with the same differences) *one County Commissioner* and *two Associate Commissioners*, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

By the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover and Andover, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless during that period he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice is revoked.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Collen C. Campbell, Barnstable.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable (Hyannis).
Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Sheriff — Irving L. Rosenthal, Provincetown.
Clerk of Courts — Ruth C. Snow, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerk of Courts — Allena E. Ward, Barnstable.
County Treasurer — John C. Bearse, Barnstable (Hyannis).
Register of Deeds — John A. Holway, Barnstable.
Assistant Register — Hattie M. Loring, Barnstable.
County Commissioners —

John D. W. Bodfish, Barnstable (Hyannis),	Term expires January,	1929
Benjamin F. Bourne, Bourne (Buzzards Bay),	" " "	1929
Joshua A. Nickerson, Chatham,	" " "	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Elisha H. Bearse, Harwich,	Term expires January,	1931
James M. McArdle, Sandwich,	" " "	1931

Master in Chancery —

Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable,	Term expires December,	1931

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Robinson, North Adams.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William S. Morton, Adams.
Assistant Register — Alice M. Hoyt, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — John Nicholson, Pittsfield.
Clerk of Courts — Irving H. Gamwell, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk of Courts — Margaret H. Walker, Pittsfield.
County Treasurer — Angeline S. Martin, Adams.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Arthur W. Safford, Adams.
Middle District, Walter S. Dickie, Pittsfield.
Southern District, Malcolm Douglas, Great Barrington.
County Commissioners —

Frank Howard, Pittsfield,	Term expires January,		1929
Robert S. Tillotson, Lenox,	"	"	1929
John Henderson, Clarksburg,	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

James H. Punderson, Stockbridge,	Term expires January,		1931
Leland P. Jenks, Williamstown,	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

Michael Flynn, 2d, Stockbridge,	Term expires February,		1928
J. Bernard Boland, North Adams,	"	December,	1928

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Mayhew R. Hitch, New Bedford.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Guilford C. Hathaway, Fall River.
Assistant Register — Florence A. Pratt, Taunton.
Sheriff — Isaac E. Willetts, New Bedford.
Clerk of Courts — Edwin L. Barney, New Bedford.
Assistant Clerk — Robert A. Bogle, Fall River.
County Treasurer — Esther Kingman, Taunton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Enos D. Williams, Taunton.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Maude E. Dupee, Taunton.
Southern District, James P. McCrohan, New Bedford.
Assistant Register for Southern District, Anna C. Sullivan, New Bedford.
Fall River District, William C. Gray, Fall River.
Assistant Register for Fall River District, Mary L. Rankin, Fall River.
County Commissioners —

John I. Bryant, Fairhaven,	Term expires January,		1929
Richard E. Warner, Taunton,	"	"	1929
Arthur M. Reed, North Westport,	"	"	1931

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Associate Commissioners —
James M. Hughes, New Bedford, . Term expires January, 1931
Warren S. Leach, Raynham, . " " " 1931
Masters in Chancery —
William C. Crossley, Fall River, . Term expires February, 1928
William A. Bellamy, Taunton, . " " March, 1928
Laurence S. Perry, New Bedford, . " " July, 1928
Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, . " " December, 1930
James H. Leedham, Jr., Attleboro, " " July, 1931

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Everett Allen Davis, West Tisbury.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.
Sheriff — Thomas A. Dexter, Edgartown.
Clerk of Courts — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
County Treasurer — Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —
George L. Donaldson, West Tisbury, Term expires January, 1929
Frederick W. Smith, Oak Bluffs, . " " " 1929
Francis A. Foster, Edgartown, . " " " 1931
Associate Commissioners —
John D. Bassett, Chilmark, . . Term expires January, 1931
Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury, . " " " 1931
Master in Chancery —
Abner L. Braley, Edgartown, . Term expires September, 1929

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Harry R. Dow, North Andover.
Alden P. White, Salem.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Horace H. Atherton, Jr., Lynn.
Assistant Register — Clarence W. Brown, Danvers.
Second Assistant Register — Lucy S. Brown, Salem.
Sheriff — Arthur G. Wells, Salem.
Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Andover.
First Assistant Clerk — Ezra L. Woodbury, Salem.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Second Assistant Clerk — George R. Lord, Salem.
Third Assistant Clerk — Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Charles H. Metcalf, Beverly.
County Treasurer — Harold E. Thurston, Lynn.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, John P. Mulholland, Lawrence.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Jennie N. Marston, Lawrence.
Southern District, Moody Kimball, Newburyport.
Assistant Registers for Southern District —
Robert W. Osgood, Salem.
Arthur T. Martinson, Salem.
County Commissioners —

Robert H. Mitchell, Haverhill,	Term expires	January,		1929
Frederick Butler, Lawrence,	"	"	"	1929
Raymond H. Trefry, Marblehead,	"	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Edgar S. Rideout, Beverly,	Term expires	January,		1931
Edwin C. Lewis, Lynn,	"	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

J. Bradford Davis, Haverhill,	Term expires	January,		1927
William A. Kelley, Lynn,	"	"	April,	1927
Carleton H. Parsons, Gloucester,	"	"	December,	1927
E. Lawrence Howie, Salem,	"	"	June,	1928
John M. Barry, Lynn,	"	"	September,	1928
Charles A. Green, Salem,	"	"	December,	1928
Alfred W. Ingalls, Lynn,	"	"	"	1928
Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly,	"	"	February,	1930
Benjamin C. Ames, Lawrence,	"	"	July,	1930
Frederick W. Ryan, Lynn,	"	"	December,	1930
Horace P. Farnham, Peabody,	"	"	November,	1931

Trial Justices — Colver J. Stone, Andover; Moses S. Case, Marblehead; Walter H. Southwick, Nahant; Cornelius J. Mahoney, North Andover; William E. Ludden, Saugus.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Francis N. Thompson, Greenfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Clifton L. Field, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Lee, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Assistant Register — Ellen K. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
Sheriff — James B. Bridges, South Deerfield.
Clerk of Courts — Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Beulah G. Upham, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — William J. Newcomb, Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — William Blake Allen, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Elizabeth M. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —

Allen C. Burnham, Montague,	Term expires January,		1929
William B. Avery, Charlemont,	"	"	1929
Eugene B. Blake, Greenfield,	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Harry W. Fay, New Salem,	Term expires January,		1931
Arthur H. Beers, Whately,	"	"	1931

Master in Chancery —
William A. Davenport, Greenfield, Term expires December, 1929

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Charles L. Long, Springfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Charles H. Beckwith, Springfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John A. Denison, Longmeadow.
Assistant Register — Nora A. Fernald, Springfield.
Sheriff — Embury P. Clark, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Charles M. Calhoun, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — James M. Healy, Springfield.
Second Assistant Clerk — Lewis A. Twitchell, Springfield,
Third Assistant Clerk — Laura B. Clemons, Springfield.
County Treasurer — Fred A. Bearse, Springfield.
Register of Deeds — James D. Norton, Springfield.
Assistant Register — Harriet L. Jordan, Springfield.
Second Assistant — Flora M. Harrington, Springfield.
County Commissioners —

George S. Cook, Springfield,	Term expires January,		1929
John Hall, West Springfield,	"	"	1929
John G. Maxfield, Longmeadow	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Charles W. Bray, Chicopee,	Term expires January,		1931
Clarence H. Granger, Agawam,	"	"	1931

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —
Wayland V. James, Springfield, . Term expires May, 1928
Thomas H. Kirkland, Springfield, . " " January, 1930
Henry Lasker, Springfield, . . " " July, 1930
Trial Justice — George B. Haas, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry P. Field, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Albert E. Addis, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Alice C. Rice, Northampton.
Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk — Grace T. Hawksley, Northampton.
County Treasurer — Kirk H. Stone, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Charles H. Chase, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Lucy C. McCloud, Northampton.
County Commissioners —
N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton, Term expires January, 1929
Alvin R. Wilson, South Hadley, . " " " 1929
Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton, " " " 1931
Associate Commissioners —
Cady R. Elder, Amherst, . . Term expires January, 1931
Charles A. Bisbee, Chesterfield, . " " " 1931
Masters in Chancery —
Walter L. Stevens, Northampton, . Term expires July, 1927
N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton, " " February, 1930

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Charles N. Harris, Winchester.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur E. Beane, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Loring P. Jordan, Wakefield.
Assistant Registers —
Nellie H. Philbrick, Cambridge.
Leroy C. Vose, Watertown.
Ned M. Russell, Somerville.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge.
Clerk of Courts — Ralph N. Smith, Arlington.
First Assistant Clerk — Roger H. Hurd, Winchester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose.
Third Assistant Clerk — John R. MacKinnon, Watertown.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Frederick C. Bean, Woburn.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Charles T. Hughes, Somerville.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Anna G. Graham, Cambridge.
County Treasurer — Charles E. Hatfield, Newton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, William C. Purcell, Lowell.
Southern District, Thomas Leighton, Jr., Cambridge.
Assistant Registers for Southern District —
Albert T. Gutheim, Cambridge.
John H. Corcoran, Cambridge.
*County Commissioners** —

Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge,	Term expires	January,		1929
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham,	"	"	"	1929
Erson B. Barlow, Lowell,	"	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Sherman H. Fletcher, Westford,	Term expires	January,		1931
John M. Keyes, Concord,	"	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

David H. Fulton, Somerville,	Term expires	April,		1927
Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Cambridge,	"	"	May,	1927
Stanley A. Dearborn, Wakefield,	"	"	September,	1927
Henry V. Charbonneau, Lowell,	"	"	February,	1928
Lloyd Makepeace, Malden,	"	"	June,	1928
Jasper N. Johnson, Medford,	"	"	July,	1928
P. Sarsfield Cunniff, Watertown,	"	"	September,	1929
Fred D. Pollard, Jr., Newton,	"	"	June,	1930
John J. Flynn, Waltham,	"	"	October,	1930
Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Somerville,	"	"	December,	1930
Haven G. Hill, Lowell,	"	"	January,	1931

Trial Justices — Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton; Fred E. Morris, Hudson.

* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry Riddell.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner.
Sheriff — Joseph A. Johnson, Jr.
Clerk of Courts — John C. Jones.
County Treasurer —Edwin S. Tirrell.
Register of Deeds — Lauriston Bunker.
Master in Chancery —
Walter H. Burgess, . . . Term expires December, 1929

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Joseph R. McCoole, Dedham.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Thomas V. Nash, South Weymouth.
Assistant Register — C. Gordon Brownville, Needham.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Capen, Dedham.
Clerk of Courts — Robert B. Worthington, Dedham.
Assistant Clerk — Willard E. Everett, Walpole.
County Treasurer — Frederic C. Cobb, Dedham.
Register of Deeds — Walter W. Chambers, Dedham.
County Commissioners —

Evan F. Richardson, Millis, . .	Term expires	January,		1929
Edward W. Hunt, Quincy, . .	"	"	"	1929
Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline, .	"	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Walter E. Piper, Quincy, . .	Term expires	January,		1931
Ernest H. Gilbert, Stoughton, .	"	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

Frank A. Tirrell, Quincy, . .	Term expires	February,		1927
Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline, .	"	"	September,	1927
Arthur M. Brown, Wellesley, .	"	"	October,	1928
Edward W. Baker, Brookline, .	"	"	June,	1930
George G. Darling, Dedham, .	"	"	October,	1930

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Loyed E. Chamberlain, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Sumner A. Chapman, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Mary W. Gooding, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Earl P. Blake, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — Edward E. Hobart, Plymouth.
Assistant Clerk — Edgar W. Swift, Plymouth.
Second Assistant Clerk — Jennie R. Simmons, Plymouth.
County Treasurer — Horace T. Fogg, Norwell.
Register of Deeds — John B. Washburn, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Edward C. Holmes, Plymouth.
County Commissioners —

Jere B. Howard, Brockton,	Term expires	January,		1929
Frederick T. Bailey, Scituate,	"	"	"	1929
Charles S. Beal, Rockland,	"	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

William L. Sprague, Marshfield,	Term expires	January,		1931
Maurice F. Greaney, Whitman,	"	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton,	Term expires	September,		1927
Charles H. Wilkes, Abington,	"	"	February,	1929
Edmund J. Campbell, Brockton,	"	"	April,	1929
Frank M. Reynolds, Hull,	"	"	December,	1929
William T. Way, Duxbury,	"	"	May,	1931

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
William M. Prest, Boston.
Arthur W. Dolan, Boston.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Sullivan, Boston.
First Assistant Register — John R. Nichols, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Clara L. Power, Boston.
Sheriff — John A. Keliher, Boston.
Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John F. Cronin, Boston.
Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John H. Flynn, Boston.
Second Assistant — Joseph Riley, Winthrop.

* For the county.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Francis A. Campbell, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — John P. Manning, Boston.
County Treasurer — Frank L. Brier, Boston.*
County Auditor — Rupert S. Carven, Boston.†
Register of Deeds — William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Assistant Register — John J. Attridge, Boston.
Second Assistant — John W. Johnson, Boston.
Masters in Chancery —

Maurice Tobey, Chelsea,	Term expires	February,	1927
Vincent Brogna, Boston,	" "	March,	1927
Elihu D. Stone, Boston,	" "	May,	1927
John A. Johnson, Boston,	" "	June,	1929
Arthur F. Wood, Boston,	" "	July,	1929
Bernard Ginsburg, Boston,	" "	"	1929
James W. Pope, Boston,	" "	October,	1929
Francis J. Murray, Boston,	" "	December,	1930
David E. Crawford, Boston,	" "	January,	1931
Joseph Michelman, Boston,	" "	April,	1931
Albert R. MacKusick, Boston,	" "	January,	1932

NOTE. — In the city of Boston the City Council and in the city of Chelsea the aldermen have, within their respective cities, most of the powers and duties usually exercised by County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — Incorporated 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Frederick H. Chamberlain, Worcester.
Harry H. Atwood, Worcester.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Leon E. Felton, Worcester.
Assistant Register — Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.
Second Assistant Register — Grace C. Rundlett, Worcester.
Sheriff — Albert F. Richardson, Worcester.
Clerk of Courts — Frank L. Dean, Worcester.
First Assistant Clerk — William S. B. Hopkins, Worcester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Stanley W. McRell, Clinton.
Third Assistant Clerk — William G. Pond, Worcester.

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* Treasurer of the city of Boston. † Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Philip S. Smith, Leicester.
County Treasurer — Ralph R. Kendall, Worcester.
Registers of Deeds —
Worcester District, Chester S. Bavis, Worcester.
Assistant Registers for Worcester District —
Lottie M. Hubbard, Worcester.
Bertha C. Moore, Worcester.
Northern District, David H. Merriam, Fitchburg.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Elsie B. Culley, Fitchburg.
County Commissioners —

Warren Goodale, Clinton,	Term expires	January,		1929
Henry H. Wheelock, Fitchburg,	"	"	"	1929
Harry A. Cooke, Worcester,	"	"	"	1931

Associate Commissioners —

Edward A. Lamb, Charlton,	Term expires	January,		1931
J. Warren Moulton, Rutland,	"	"	"	1931

Masters in Chancery —

Joseph H. Doyle, Milford,	Term expires	November,		1927
Charles T. Tatman, Worcester,	"	"	April,	1928
George E. Proulx, Leominster,	"	"	June,	1929
Fred W. Cronin, Worcester,	"	"	December,	1930
Charles W. Johnson, Worcester,	"	"	"	1930
Charles S. Webster, Worcester,	"	"	July,	1931

Trial Justices — Dennis Healy, Hardwick; John L. Smith, Barre.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to Dec. 1, 1926.]

Accountants, Certified Public.

See "Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of ".

Accounts, Division of (Department of Corporations and Taxation).

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

Administration and Finance, Commission on (under the Governor and Council).

Charles P. Howard (*Chairman*) (*Budget Commissioner*), Reading, 1929; Frank H. Putnam (*Director of Personnel and Standardization*), Lowell, 1926; George J. Cronin (*State Purchasing Agent*), Boston, 1927; James C. McCormick (*Comptroller*), Winchester, 1928. Room 308, State House.

Advisory Standardization Board — State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

Agriculture, Department of.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Arthur W. Gilbert, Belmont, 1926. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Hylda M. Deegan, Boston. Room 136, State House.

Advisory Board — John Bursley, Barnstable, 1926; Stuart L. Little, Newbury, 1926; Evan F. Richardson, Millis, 1927; Leslie R. Smith, Hadley, 1927; Herbert N. Shepard, Warren, 1928; Peter I. Adams, Stockbridge (Housatonic), 1928.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Joseph C. Cort (*Director*), Reading.

Division of Markets, Frederick V. Waugh (*Director*), Watertown.

Division of Ornithology, Edward H. Forbush (*Director*), Westborough.
Division of Plant Pest Control, R. Harold Allen (*Director*), Taunton.
Division of Reclamation, Soil Survey and Fairs, Leslie R. Smith (*Director*), Hadley.

AID AND RELIEF, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Frank W. Goodhue, Abington. Room 30, State House.

AMERICAN LEGION, THE, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Headquarters and Employment Bureau, Room 158, State House.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, Frank B. Cummings, Newton, 1927. Room 124, State House.

ARCHIVES DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Chief, John H. Edmonds, Cambridge. Room 438, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.

Brigadier-General Jesse F. Stevens (*Chairman*), Quincy (Wollaston); Lieutenant-Colonel Harry G. Chase (*Secretary*), Boston; George Howland Cox, Cambridge.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Charles R. Greco (*Chairman*), Winchester (11 Beacon Street, Boston), 1930; Walter Gilman Page, Boston, 1930; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington, 1930; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington, 1930; —— ——.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE, AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

Francis W. Estey (*Secretary*), Malden, 1927; Henry V. Cunningham (*Chairman*), Boston (73 Tremont Street, Room 635), 1928; George P. Beckford, Boston, 1929.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner of Banks; Treasurer and Receiver-General; Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, Herbert Rogers, Belmont. Room 112, State House.

Banking and Insurance, Department of.

See "Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of", and "Insurance, Division of".

Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Commissioner of Banks, Roy A. Hovey, Wakefield, 1928. *Deputy*, W. Jesse Fowler, Beverly. *Chief Clerk*, Nelson B. Davis, Newton Highlands. Room 112, State House.

Division of Trust Companies, Charles H. Answorth (*Director*), Beverly. *Assistant*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville.

Division of Savings Banks, Arthur Guy (*Director*), Framingham. *Assistant*, Elwood A. Wyman, Whitman.

Division of Co-operative Banks, Oreb M. Tucker (*Director*), West Somerville. *Assistant*, Robert J. Tubbs, Wakefield.

Division of Credits, Herbert Rogers (*Director*), Belmont.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 74D, State House.

Bank Examiners, Charles J. Bateman, Walter S. Bosworth, Eugene Brimmer, Forrest F. Bursley, Howard A. Clark, Charles A. Crowell, George F. Davee, William E. Day, Ralph E. Ellis, Chester A. Gray, Winthrop L. Graham, Paul C. Howley, Harold P. Jenks, William B. Jensen, Harry P. Jones, John L. Keyes, George H. Magurn, George C. Mansfield, Burt O. McKinley, Arthur S. Morey, Roger W. Nutt, George F. Powers, John W. Slye, Nathan L. Whitten.

Bar Examiners, Board of.

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman*), Boston (84 State Street); George S. Taft (*Secretary*), Worcester; L. Elmer Wood, Fall River; John F. Noxon, Pittsfield; James W. Sullivan, Lynn.

Biologic Laboratories, Division of (Department of Public Health).

Director, Benjamin White, Boston. Laboratory at 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Blind, Division of the (Department of Education).

Director, Robert I. Bramhall, Westborough, 1928. *Advisory Board* — Arthur C. Coggeshell, New Bedford, 1927; Edward E. Allen, Watertown, 1928; Agnes O'R. Taff, Brookline, 1930; Arthur Francis Sullivan, Boston, 1931.

Central Office and Salesroom, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

John H. Plunkett (Chief of Inspections), Boston (*Chairman*), 1928; Henry H. Lynch, Brookline (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1927; Frederick A. Wallace, Andover (representing boiler-using interests), 1927; Frederick Treat, Pittsfield (representing operating engineers), 1927; John A. Collins, Boston (representing boiler-insurance interests), 1928. Room 24, State House.

BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF.

Courtenay Guild, Boston, 1927; Joseph A. Sheehan, Boston, 1928; Charles L. Carr (*Chairman*), Boston, 1929; William J. Drew, Boston, 1930; John F. Moors, Boston, 1931. *Consulting Engineer*, Guy C. Emerson, Boston. *Counsel*, John C. L. Dowling, Boston. 11 Beacon Street (Room 1210), Boston.

BOSTON, LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF.

Arthur J. Selfridge, Boston, 1928; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston, 1930; David T. Montague (*Chairman*), Boston, 1932. *Secretary*, Louis Epple, Boston, 1930. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

BOSTON, POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF.

Herbert A. Wilson, Boston, 1927. *Secretary*, John H. Merrick, Boston. 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE.

Samuel L. Powers (*Chairman*), Newton, 1928; Stanley R. Miller, Brookline, 1928; Winthrop Coffin, Brookline, 1928; J. Frank O'Hare, Boston, 1928; Andrew Marshall, Boston, 1928. Park Square Building, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DIGHTON).

William N. Howard, South Easton, 1927; Joseph K. Milliken, Dighton, 1928; Harold F. Thompson, Seekonk, 1929; Allen P. Keith (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1930; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, George H. Gilbert.

BUDGET BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Budget Commissioner, Charles P. Howard, Reading, 1929. Room 308, State House.

BUILDINGS, SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND OPERATION OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Somerville, 1928. *Chief Clerk*, Adelbert M. Mossman, Hudson. Room 102, State House.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (CHAPTER 470, ACTS OF 1923) (OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

George L. Bishop, Quincy, 1926; Daniel B. Lewis (*Chairman*), Lexington, 1927; Edwin L. Pride, Somerville, 1928; James J. Fox (*Secretary*), Sharon, 1929; Patrick F. Crowley, Lynn, 1930.

CHATTEL LOAN COMPANY, DIRECTOR OF THE.

Harry J. Fagan, 40 Broad Street (Room 1020), Boston.

CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1927; Alton E. Briggs, Chelsea, 1928; Samuel H. Robie (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1929. *Clerk*, William H. Hodgkins, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHILD GUARDIANSHIP, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Winifred A. Keneran, Lynn. Room 43, State House.

CHIROPODISTS, EXAMINERS OF (DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE).

Harry P. Kenison, Boston; Gilbert N. Pettingill, Gloucester; Charles E. Prior (*Chairman*), Malden; Francis X. Corr, Boston; Frank M. Vaughan (*Secretary*), Boston. Room 144, State House.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Civil Service, Payson Dana, Brookline, 1926. *Associate Commissioners* — George M. Harlow, Boston, 1927; Patrick J. McMahon, Westfield, 1928. *Secretary*, John C. Gilbert, Winchester. *Director of Examination Bureau*, Percy A. Harrison, Somerville. *Director of Labor Bureau*, James E. O'Neil, Brookline. Room 150, State House.

Division of Registration, William F. Craig (*Director of Registration*), Lynn, 1926. Room 146, State House.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY, DIRECTOR OF THE.

John F. Moors, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Clarence L. Scamman, Newton. Room 546, State House.

COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Comptroller, James C. McCormick, Winchester, 1928. Room 234, State House.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, BOARD OF, AND MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1926; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1927; Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1928. Room 472, State House.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Conservation, William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1926. Room 519, State House.

Division of Forestry, William A. L. Bazeley (*Director and State Forester*), Uxbridge, 1926. *Secretary*, Charles O. Bailey, Newbury. *Chief Forester*, Harold O. Cook, Newton. *State Fire Warden*, Maxwell C. Hutchins, Newton. *Superintendent of Moth Work*, George A. Smith, Chelsea. Room 519, State House.

Division of Fisheries and Game, William C. Adams (*Director*), Newton, 1926. *Clerk*, W. Raymond Collins, Melrose. *Chief Game Warden*, Orrin C. Bourne, Melrose. Room 506, State House. *State Inspector of Fish*, Arthur L. Millett, Gloucester, 1928.

Division of Animal Industry, Frank B. Cummings (*Director*), Newton, 1927. Room 124, State House.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Oreb M. Tucker, West Somerville. *Assistant*, Robert J. Tubbs, Wakefield. Room 112, State House.

CORPORATIONS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Harold S. Lyon, West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1926. *Deputy*, Alexander Holmes, Kingston. *Second Deputy*, Edward A. Doherty, Cambridge. *Chief Clerk*, Albert E. Taylor, Boston. Room 237, State House.

Income Tax Division, Irving L. Shaw (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Corporations, Harold S. Lyon (*Director*), West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

Division of Inheritance Taxes, John W. Huse (*Director*), Melrose. Room 243, State House.

Division of Local Taxation, Albert B. Fales (*Director*), Wellesley. Room 242, State House.

Division of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell (*Director of Account* Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, COMMISSIONER OF, BOARD OF APPL. FROM DECISIONS OF THE.

Treasurer and Receiver-General; Auditor of the Commonwealth; one member of the Council. *Clerk*, Albert E. Taylor, Boston. Room 237, State House.

CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 321.)

Commissioner of Correction, Sanford Bates, Newton (Waban), 1926. *Deputies*, Edward C. R. Bagley, Winthrop; Seymour H. Stone, Boston. *Commissioner's Secretary*, Florence G. King, Reading. *Chief Clerk*, Nina Kinsella, Salem. Room 134, State House. See "Parole, Board of ".

CREDITS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Herbert Rogers, Belmont. Room 112, State House.

DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Joseph C. Cort, Reading. Room 136, State House.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

George A. Thatcher, Brockton, 1927; Joseph N. Carriére, Fitchburg (352 Main Street), 1928; W. Henry Grant (*Secretary*), Boston, 1929; Charles E. B. Chase, Framingham, 1930; Ralph P. Cunningham (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1931. Room 146, State House.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

George P. Bullard (*Chairman*), Newton, 1929; Arthur G. Wadleigh, Lynn, 1929; Fred J. Crowley, Lowell, 1929; George M. Bryne, Winchester, 1929; Earle P. Charlton, Fall River, 1929. *Secretary*, William F. Howard, Somerville. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

(For schools under the supervision of this Department see page 323.)

Commissioner of Education, Payson Smith, Brookline, 1930.

Advisory Board of Education — The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Sarah Louise Arnold, Lincoln, 1926; Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston, 1926; Walter V. McDuffee, Springfield, 1927; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg, 1927; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, 1928; Thomas H. Sullivan, Millbury, 1928.

Business Agent, George H. Varney. *Chief Clerk*, Thomas J. Greehan. Room 212, State House.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, Frank W. Wright (*Director*), Burr F. Jones, Frank P. Morse, Arthur B. Lord, Harry E. Gardner, Carl L. Schrader, Florence A. Somers. Room 212, State House.

Division of Vocational Education, Robert O. Small (*Director*), Frederick A. Coates, Herbert A. Dallas, Agnes C. Early, Anna G. Gorman, Franklin E. Heald, Henry Heim, Carl E. Herrick, Anna A. Kloss, Mary E. P. Lowney, John I. Lusk, Caroline E. Nourse, Ruth Powers, Daniel H. Shay, Rufus W. Stimson, M. Norcross Stratton, Winthrop S. Welles. Room 212, State House.

Division of University Extension, James A. Moyer (*Director*), Charles W. Hobbs, Dennis A. Dooley, Charles M. Herlihy (*Supervisor of Adult Alien Education*), Mary L. Guyton, E. Everett Clark, Helen B. Garrity, John F. Wostrel. Room 217, State House.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Pauline Revere Thayer (*Director*), Lancaster, 1929. *Advisory Board* — Henry P. Kendall, Walpole, 1926; Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston, 1926; —— ——,

1927; Francis W. Tully, Brookline, 1927; Stanislaus Mieckowski, Worcester, 1928; Mary A. Barr, Boston, 1928. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

Division of the Blind, Robert I. Bramhall (*Director*), Westborough, 1928. 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See "Blind, Division of the".

Division of Public Libraries, Charles F. D. Belden (*Director*), Boston. Room 212, State House. See "Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of".

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*). *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 204, State House. See "Teachers' Retirement Board".

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

The Commissioner of Civil Service (*Chairman*); the State Fire Marshal; the Commissioner of Education. *Executive Secretary*, Albert L. Edson, Winthrop. Room 180, State House.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Frank W. Wright, Watertown. Room 212, State House.

EMBALMING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Willard P. Staples, Fall River, 1926; James H. Quinn (*Chairman*), Northampton, 1927; Frederick L. Briggs (*Secretary*), Boston, 1928. Room 146, State House.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DANVERS) (HATHORNE P. O.).

Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn, 1927; Robert H. Sawyer, Haverhill, 1928; George C. Thurlow, West Newbury, 1929; George W. Creesy, Salem, 1930; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Fred A. Smith.

FALL RIVER, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF.

Henry F. Nickerson, Fall River, 1927; Frederick W. Lawson (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1928; John T. Swift, Fall River, 1929. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Madden, Central Police Station, Fall River.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES, BOARD OF APPEAL FOR (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); Alfred E. Green, Duxbury, 1927; Butler R. Wilson, Boston, 1927.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General; Herbert H. Wilson, Lynn, 1926; Fred W. Jenness (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1927. *Appointed by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association*, Michael F. Turner, Newton, 1927; Edward J. Coveney, Boston, 1928. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney, 294 Washington Street (Room 445), Boston.

FIRE PREVENTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Director (State Fire Marshal), George C. Neal, Lynn, 1929. Room 24, State House.

FISHERIES AND GAME, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, William C. Adams, Newton, 1926. Room 506, State House.
State Inspector of Fish, Arthur L. Millett, Gloucester, 1928.

FOOD AND DRUGS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Analyst, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 540, State House.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, COMMISSION ON (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

The Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Room 473, State House.

FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, VETERANS OF.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 160A, State House.

FORESTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (State Forester), William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1926. Room 519, State House.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF (DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

—— ——, 1927; Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge, 1928; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, 1929; Charles F. D. Belden (*Chairman*), Boston Public Library, Boston, 1930; Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale, 1931. Room 212, State House.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

Charles H. Adams, Melrose, 1927. *Manager*, Bernard P. Scanlan, Melrose. Room 200, State House.

GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DIVISION OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

James R. Savery, Pittsfield, 1927; George W. Alden, Brockton, 1928; George L. Barnes (*President*), South Weymouth, 1929; George M. Webber, Bridgewater, 1930; Edgar N. Wrightington, Brookline, 1931; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, 1932; Henry W. Chandler, Whitman, 1933. *Clerk*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1929. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

State Actuary, Eugene F. Caldwell, Boston (Brighton). Room 207, State House.

State Medical Director, Malcolm Seymour, Boston. Room 207, State House.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 27, State House.

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Francis W. Rockwell (*Chairman*), Pittsfield, 1926; Arthur B. Daniels (*Secretary*), Adams, 1928; William H. Sperry (*Treasurer*), North Adams, 1931.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Associate Commissioners — Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton, 1926; ——— ———, 1927. *Chief Engineer*, Arthur W. Dean, Winchester. Room 413, State House.

HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Merrill E. Champion, Boston. Room 546, State House.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1929. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

INCOME TAX DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Irving L. Shaw, Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.

William W. Kennard (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1927; Charles M. Stiller, Boston, 1927; Emma Fall Schofield, Malden, 1927; Joseph A. Parks, Fall River, 1928; David T. Dickinson, Cambridge, 1930; Frank J. Donahue, Boston, 1930; Chester E. Gleason, Pittsfield, 1931, *Secretary*, Robert E. Grandfield, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, John A. Taylor, Medford. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser, Francis D. Donoghue, Boston.

Inspectors — John W. Henderson (*Chief*), Boston; William M. Brigham, Marlborough; William H. Burke, Worcester; Ernest Martini, Boston; Karl S. Ward, Quincy (Wollaston); Walter F. Costello, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, John P. Meade, Brockton. Room 473, State House.

INHERITANCE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, John W. Huse, Melrose. Room 243, State House.

INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Chief of Inspections, John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1928. Room 24, State House.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Wesley E. Monk, Watertown, 1929. *First Deputy*, Arthur E. Linnell, Quincy (Wollaston). *Second Deputy*, William O. Richardson, Stoneham. *Counsel*, Harold J. Taylor, Boston (Brighton). *Chief Examiner*, Katherine M. O'Leary, Boston. *Examiner*, Thomas H. O'Connell, Arlington. *Actuary*, Arthur B. Lines, Quincy (Atlantic). *Assistant Actuary*, Russell O. Hooker, Boston. *Chief Clerk*, I. Lillian Baker, Cambridge. Room 312, State House.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — Third Deputy, Hosea Harden, Boston. Room 312, State House.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on — The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Assistant Attorney-General Roger Clapp.

JUVENILE TRAINING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1930. *Executive Secretary*, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, E. Leroy Sweetser, Everett, 1928. *Assistant Commissioner*, Ethel M. Johnson, Boston, 1928. *Associate Commissioners* (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and Minimum Wage Commission), Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1926; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1927; Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1928. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Veronica A. Lynch, Boston. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Joseph Monette, Lawrence.

Division of Industrial Safety, John P. Meade (*Director*), Brockton. Room 473, State House.

Division of Statistics, Roswell F. Phelps (*Director*), Dedham. Room 469, State House.

Division of Standards, Francis Meredith (*Director of Standards*), Somerville. Room 194, State House.

Division of Minimum Wage, Ethel M. Johnson (*Acting Director*), Boston, 1928. Room 473, State House.

LOAN AGENCIES, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 74D, State House.

LOCAL TAXATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Albert B. Fales, Wellesley. Room 242, State House.

LOWELL, FINANCE COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF (CHAPTER 297 OF THE ACTS OF 1926).

Arthur T. Safford (*Chairman*), 1931; Albert J. Blazon, 1931; John E. Drury, 1931. *Secretary*, William Trottier, City Hall, Lowell.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

Albert N. Blake, 1927; William J. Hennessey, 1927; Charles H. Hastings, 1928; Archibald T. Sampson, 1928; Peter Lawrence Agnew,

1929; Patrick F. Crowley (*President*), 1929; Cornelius W. O'Neill, 1930; William O. Attwill, 1930; and the Mayor. *Director*, Michael J. Tracey, 50 High Street, Lynn.

MARKETS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Frederick V. Waugh, Watertown. Room 136, State House.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Commissioner of Education; Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Charles P. Sylvester, Boston, 1927; Francis X. Corr, Boston, 1928; Royal P. Watkins, Worcester, 1929; Charles E. Prior (*Chairman*), Malden, 1930; Frank M. Vaughan (*Secretary*), Boston, 1931; Henry L. Houghton, Boston, 1932; John M. Birnie, Springfield, 1933. *Executive Clerk*, Anne Brigham Longley, Westborough. Room 144, State House.

MENTAL DISEASES, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 326.)

Commissioner of Mental Diseases, George M. Kline, Beverly, 1931. *Associate Commissioners* — Henry M. Pollock, Boston, 1927; John B. Tivnan, Salem, 1928; Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville, 1929; Charles G. Dewey, Boston, 1930. Room 109, State House.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Davis B. Keniston, Boston, 1929. *Associate Commissioners* — Frank A. Bayrd, Malden, 1926; Frank G. Hall, Boston, 1927; William H. Squire, Boston, 1928; George B. Wason, Brookline, 1931. *Secretary*, George Lyman Rogers, Boston. 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Water Division, William E. Foss (*Director*), Brookline.

Sewerage Division, Frederick D. Smith (*Director*), Malden.

Parks Division, Frank G. Hall (*Director*), Boston. *Park Engineering*, John R. Rablin (*Director*), Milton.

Metropolitan Planning, Division of — Henry I. Harriman (*Chairman*), Newton, 1928; Abraham C. Ratshesky (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1928; Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn, 1928; Richard K. Hale (Associate Commissioner of Public Works); Everett E. Stone (Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities); Frank G. Hall (Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); James B. Noyes (Officer of the Transit Department of the City of Boston). *Chief Engineer*, Edwin H. Rogers, 44 School Street (Room 407) Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION (CHAPTER 375, ACTS OF 1926).

Chairman, Davis B. Keniston, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission). *Associate Commissioners* — Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1931; Joseph H. Soliday, Dedham, 1931. *Chief Engineer*, Frank E. Winsor, Newtonville. 24 School Street (Room 806), Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY CORPORATION FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Commissioner of Education; Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MINIMUM WAGE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Associate Commissioners (Minimum Wage Commission) — Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1926; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1927; Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1928. *Acting Director*, Ethel M. Johnson, Boston, 1928. Room 473, State House.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY POLICIES AND BONDS, BOARD OF APPEAL ON.

See "Insurance, Division of".

MOTOR VEHICLES, REGISTRAR OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Frank A. Goodwin, Boston. *Deputy*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Somerville. Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Peter J. Tyer (*Secretary*), Lee (Lenoxdale), 1928; Walter Prichard Eaton, Sheffield, 1930; Herbert C. Joyner (*Chairman*), Great Barrington, 1932.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION (CHAPTER 264, ACTS OF 1903).

County Commissioners of the counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, N. Seeley Hitchcock, Easthampton. *Superintendent*, John McCool, Northampton.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE, COMMISSION ON THE.

Charles H. Adams (*Chairman*), Melrose, 1927; William A. Kneeland, Winchester, 1927; Susan W. FitzGerald, Boston, 1927. *Secretary*, Bernard P. Scanlan, Melrose. Room 200, State House.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT WALPOLE).

Charles L. Merritt, South Weymouth, 1926; John C. Davis, Needham, 1927; Henry Bingham, Dedham, 1928; Patrick O'Loughlin, Brookline, 1929; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Charles W. Kemp.

NURSES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Jessie E. Catton, Boston, 1926; Frederick M. Hollister, Brockton, 1927; Josephine E. Thurlow (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1928; Lucia L. Jaquith, Worcester, 1929; Frank M. Vaughan (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Malden. Room 144, State House.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Howard C. Doane (*Chairman*), Boston, 1927; Walter I. Brown, New Bedford, 1928; Samuel W. Baker, Rockland, 1929; Matthew J. Fowler, Haverhill, 1930; George S. Houghton (*Secretary*), Somerville, 1931. Room 146, State House.

ORNITHOLOGY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Edward H. Forbush, Westborough. Room 136, State House.

PARKS, DIVISION OF (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Frank G. Hall, Boston. 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

PAROLE, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

Seymour H. Stone (*Deputy Commissioner of Correction*), Boston; Hugo O. Peterson, Worcester, 1927; Frank A. Brooks (*Chairman*), Boston, 1928. Room 128, State House.

PERSONNEL AND STANDARDIZATION, DIVISION OF (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Director of Personnel and Standardization, Frank H. Putnam, Lowell, 1926. Room 308, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Frederick A. Brandes (*President*), Webster, 1926; Charles W. King (*Secretary*), Chicopee Falls, 1927; William R. Acheson, Cambridge, 1928; Fred W. Archer, Milton, 1929; William Hardie, Fall River, 1930. *Agent*, Arthur W. Scott, Reading. *Executive Clerk*, Bessie B. Burroughs, Somerville. Room 146, State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF (CHAPTER 390 OF THE ACTS OF 1923).

District 1 (Harbor of Boston) *Commissioners*, William A. Carleton, Plymouth, 1926; —— ——.

District 2 (North Shore) *Deputy Commissioner*, Edward P. Ring, Gloucester, 1926.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands) *Deputy Commissioner*, William E. Cooper, New Bedford, 1926.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River) *Deputy Commissioner*, D. Gardiner O'Keefe, Taunton, 1926.

Secretary, Robert J. Johnstone, Medford. 177 Milk Street (Room 716), Boston.

PLANT PEST CONTROL, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, R. Harold Allen, Taunton. Room 136, State House.

PLUMBERS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

William H. Root, Haverhill, 1926; David Craig (*Clerk*), Peabody (68 Broad Street, Boston), 1927; Edward F. Miller (*Chairman*), Newton, 1928. *Executive Secretary*, Andrew McGlynn, Taunton. Room 146, State House.

PROBATION, COMMISSION ON (APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT).

Charles M. Davenport (*Chairman*), Boston; Thomas H. Dowd, Brookline; Allison G. Catheron, Newton; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston; Arthur P. Stone, Cambridge. *Secretary and Deputy Commissioner*, Herbert C. Parsons, Brookline. Room 175, Suffolk County Courthouse.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 330.)

Commissioner of Public Health, George H. Bigelow, Boston, 1928. *Deputy Commissioner*, Clarence L. Scamman, Newton.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Roger I. Lee, Boston, 1927; Francis H. Lally, Milford, 1927; Sylvester E. Ryan, Springfield, 1928; Gordon Hutchins, Concord, 1928; Richard P. Strong, Cambridge, 1929; James L. Tighe, Holyoke, 1929. *Secretary*, Alice M. Ethier, Winthrop. Room 546, State House.

Division of Sanitary Engineering, X. H. Goodnough (*Director and Chief Engineer*), Boston. Room 141, State House.

Division of Communicable Diseases, Clarence L. Scamman (*Director*), Newton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Water and Sewerage Laboratories, Harry W. Clark (*Director and Chemist*), Andover. Room 541, State House.

Division of Biologic Laboratories, Benjamin White (*Director*), 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Division of Food and Drugs, Hermann C. Lythgoe (*Director and Analyst*), Newton. Room 540, State House.

Division of Hygiene, Merrill E. Champion (*Director*), Boston. Room 546, State House.

Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Henry D. Chadwick (*Acting Director*), Westfield. Room 6, State House.

District Health Officers — Richard P. MacKnight, Fall River; George T. O'Donnell, Boston; Lyman A. Jones, Swampscott; Edward A. Lane (*Acting*), Boston; Oscar A. Dudley, Worcester; Harold E. Miner, Springfield; Leland M. French, Pittsfield.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Charles F. D. Belden, Boston. Room 212, State House. See "Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of".

PUBLIC RECORDS, SUPERVISOR OF (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Louis A. Phillips, Waltham. Room 252, State House.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Alfred F. Foote, Holyoke, 1930. *Secretary*, Paul J. Norton, Springfield. *Chief Clerk*, Henry A. Plett, Boston Room 24, State House.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections (Director of the Division of Inspection), John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1928. Room 24, State House.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention), George C. Neal, Lynn, 1929. Room 24, State House.

Also see "State Boxing Commission".

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners — Lewis Goldberg, Brookline, 1926; Leonard F. Hardy, Huntington, 1927; Everett E. Stone, Springfield, 1928; Henry C. Attwill (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1929; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, 1930. *Secretary*, Andrew A. Highlands, Brookline. *Assistant Secretary*, Allan Brooks, Harvard. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, Daniel F. Davies, Boston, *Chief Accountant.*

Rate and Tariff Division, C. Peter Clark, Newton, *Chief.*

Engineering Division, Henry W. Hayes, Arlington, *Chief Engineer.*

Railroad and Railway Inspection Division, Henry W. Seward, Winthrop, *Chief.*

Telephone and Telegraph Division, William H. O'Brien, Boston, *Chief.*

Gas and Gas Meter Inspection Division, Charles D. Jenkins, Boston, *Chief.*

Electric Division, Earl H. Barber, Reading, *Engineer.*

Smoke Abatement Division, Warren A. Edson, Boston, *Chief Inspector.*

Sale of Securities Division, Silas F. Waite, Boston, *Chief Inspector.*

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 331.)

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Richard K. Conant, Lincoln, 1930. *Chief Clerk*, Louise S. Kolb, Quincy (Atlantic). Room 37, State House.

Advisory Board — Ada Eliot Sheffield, Cambridge, 1926; Mary P. H. Sherburne, Brookline, 1926; George H. McClean, Springfield, 1927; George Crompton, Worcester, 1927; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Boston, 1928; Abraham C. Ratshesky (*Chairman*), Boston, 1928.

Division of Aid and Relief, Frank W. Goodhue (*Director*), Abington. Room 30, State House.

Division of Child Guardianship, Winifred A. Keneran (*Director*), Lynn. Room 43, State House.

Division of Juvenile Training, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools) (*Director*), Boston, 1930. *Executive Secretary*, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, William F. Williams, New Bedford, 1928. Room 413, State House.

Division of Highways — Associate Commissioners, Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton, 1926; —— ——, 1927. *Chief Engineer*, Arthur W. Dean, Winchester. Room 413, State House.

Division of Waterways and Public Lands — Associate Commissioners, Jesse B. Baxter, Milton, 1926; Richard K. Hale, Brookline, 1927. *Senior Assistant Engineers*, John N. Ferguson (for Boston Harbor), Francis L. Sellew (outside Boston Harbor). Room 413, State House.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, Boston. *Deputy*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Somerville. Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

PURCHASING BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

State Purchasing Agent, George J. Cronin, Boston, 1927. Room 315, State House.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

William L. Johnson (*Chairman*), Uxbridge, 1927; Herbert L. Ray (*Superintendent*), Sutton, 1929; William W. Windle (*Secretary*), Millbury, 1931.

RECLAMATION, SOIL SURVEY AND FAIRS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Leslie R. Smith, Hadley. Room 136, State House.

REGISTRATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Director of Registration, William F. Craig, Lynn, 1926. *Secretary*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 146, State House.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General (*Chairman*); Warren A. Merrill (elected by members of the Retirement Association), Melrose, 1927; John E. Fish, Canton, 1929. *Secretary*, Lloyd A. Foye, Swampscott. Room 116, State House.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Albert P. Langtry (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1925; City Engineer of the City of Salem; Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, William H. Rollins, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chief Engineer, X. H. Goodnough, Boston. Room 141, State House.

SAVINGS BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Arthur Guy, Framingham. *Assistant*, Elwood A. Wyman, Whitman. Room 112, State House.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1929. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

SEWERAGE DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Frederick D. Smith, Malden. 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COMMISSION (CHAPTER 125, GENERAL ACTS OF 1919).

(Until dissolved by proclamation of the Governor.)

The Commissioner of Labor (*Chairman*); the Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions; the Adjutant General; J. Howell Crosby, Arlington; B. Preston Clark, Boston; Edward L. McLean, Somerville; Thomas E. Donovan, Medford; Holten B. Perkins (*Secretary*), Boston (44 Kilby Street); Joseph A. Barre, Fall River.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD (CHAPTER 339 OF THE ACTS OF 1925).

Chairman, Alexander Whiteside, Boston, 1928. *Ex Officiis Members*, City Engineer of Salem, City Engineer of Peabody, Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly, County Engineer for the County of Essex, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Health. *Member appointed by the Sewerage Board of Danvers*, A. Preston Chase. *Clerk*, George F. Ashton, Fort Avenue, Salem.

STANDARDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director of Standards, Francis Meredith, Somerville. Room 194, State House.

STATE AID AND PENSIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop, 1927. *Deputy*, Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield, 1929. Room 123, State House.

STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Daniel W. Lane, Boston, 1926; Eugene Buckley, Somerville, 1928. Room 19, State House.

STATE CENSUS DIRECTOR (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

William G. Grundy, Watertown. Room 256, State House.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

George C. Neal, Lynn, 1929. Room 24, State House.

STATE FORESTER (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1926. Room 519, State House.

STATE LIBRARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, 1927; Charles H. Taylor, Bourne, 1928; Nathan Matthews (*Chairman*), Boston, 1929. *State Librarian*, Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge. *Assistant Librarian*, Annie G. Hopkins, Boston. Room 341, State House.

STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

In charge of Alfred F. Foote, *Commissioner of Public Safety*. Room 24, State House.

STATE PURCHASING AGENT (OF THE PURCHASING BUREAU OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

George J. Cronin, Boston. Room 315, State House.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (CHAPTER 457, ACTS OF 1923).

Gordon Hutchins, *of the Department of Public Health* (*Chairman*); Leslie R. Smith, *of the Department of Agriculture* (*Executive Officer and Secretary*). Room 136, State House.

STATISTICS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 469, State House.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Harry Smalley, Fall River, 1928; Edith F. Wassum, Springfield, 1928. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 204, State House.

TRUST COMPANIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Charles H. Answorth, Beverly. *Assistant*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. Room 112, State House.

TUBERCULOSIS (SANATORIA), DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Acting Director, Henry D. Chadwick, Westfield. Room 6, State House.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman* and *Secretary*), Boston (84 State Street), 1929; Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston, 1929; Samuel Williston, Belmont, 1929.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 371, State House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, James A. Moyer, Boston. Room 217, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

George P. Penniman, Worcester, 1927; Elmer Warren Babson (*Secretary*), Gloucester, 1928; Langdon Frothingham (*Chairman*), Boston, 1929; John B. Lentz, Amherst, 1930; Lester H. Howard, Boston, 1931. Room 146, State House.

VITAL STATISTICS, STATE REGISTRAR OF (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Edgar A. Bowers, Framingham. Room 334, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Robert O. Small, Beverly. Room 212, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, STATE BOARD FOR (CHAPTER 462, ACTS OF 1921).

Commissioner of Education; Advisory Board of Education. See "Education, Department of".

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Frank C. Smith, Jr. (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1927; John T. Burnett, Southborough, 1929; Harding Allen (*Secretary*), Barre, 1931. *Superintendent*, Everett W. Needham, Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION (CHAPTER 499, ACTS OF 1922).

County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, Erson B. Barlow, County Building, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

The Adjutant General. Room 259, State House.

WATER AND SEWERAGE LABORATORIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chemist, Harry W. Clark, Andover. Room 541, State House.

WATER DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, William E. Foss, Brookline. 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

WATERWAYS AND PUBLIC LANDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Associate Commissioners — Jesse B. Baxter, Milton, 1926; Richard K. Hale, Brookline, 1927. *Senior Assistant Engineers*, John N. Ferguson (for Boston Harbor), Francis L. Sellew (outside Boston Harbor). Room 413, State House.

WORKINGMEN'S LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Director, Charles Jackson, 1 Beacon Street (Room 503), Boston.

WORLD WAR RECORDS, COMMISSION ON (CHAPTER 408, ACTS OF 1923).

The Adjutant General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the State Librarian. *Secretary and Historian*, Eben Putnam.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the warden and superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

AT BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN P. O.).

Warden, William Hendry. *Deputy Warden*, James L. Hogsett. *Clerk*, Edward A. Darling. *Physician and Surgeon*, Joseph I. McLaughlin, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Michael J. Murphy.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

AT CONCORD (CONCORD JUNCTION P. O.).

Superintendent, Charles T. Judge. *Deputy Superintendent*, Michael J. Dee. *Clerk*, Charles W. Wales. *Physician*, Guy G. Fernald, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Walker.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

AT FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Jessie D. Hodder. *Deputy Superintendent*, Tess L. McKernon. *Clerk*, Florence L. Brooks. *Physician*, E. Ruth Hull, M.D. *Chaplain*, Florence B. Lathrop.

PRISON CAMP AND HOSPITAL.

AT RUTLAND (WEST RUTLAND P. O.).

Superintendent, Willard J. Turner. *Deputy Superintendent*, George A. Bacon. *Treasurer*, E. Lawrence Spurr. *Physician*, William E. Chamberlain, M.D.

STATE FARM.

At Bridgewater.

Superintendent and Treasurer, Henry J. Strann. *Master*, J. Arthur Taylor. *Clerk*, Fred P. Turner. *Medical Director*, William T. Hanson, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[The general management of the several normal schools is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *Principal*, James Chalmers.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *Principal*, Charles Russell.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *Principal*, Arthur C. Boyden.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *Principal*, J. Asbury Pitman.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *Principal*, William B. Aspinwall.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1885. *Principal*, William D. Parkinson.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *Principal*, Roy L. Smith.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September, 1897. *Principal*, Francis A. Bagnall.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *Principal*, Clarence M. Weed.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *Principal Emeritus*, George H. Bartlett. *Principal and Director of Art Education in Massachusetts*, Royal B. Farnum.

FALL RIVER, THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF, TRUSTEES OF.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; George D. Flynn, Jr., Fall River, 1927; William Hopewell (*Clerk*), Fall River, 1927; John S. Brayton (*Vice President*), Fall River, 1927; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River, 1927; James Sinclair (*President*), Fall River, 1927; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River, 1928; John Goss (*Treasurer*), Fall River, 1928; Edmund Cote, Fall River, 1928; Richard G. Riley, Fall River, 1928; Peter H. Corr (*Vice President*), Taunton, 1928; Arthur S. Phillips, Fall River, 1929; James Tansey, Fall River, 1929; Charles B. Chase, Fall River, 1929; Edward B. Varney, Fall River, 1929; James W. Anthony, Fall River, 1929.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Edward A. Bigelow, Worcester, 1927; Royal P. White (*Vice Chairman*), Lowell, 1927; Herbert Waterhouse, Chelmsford, 1927; Arthur G. Pollard (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1927; Edward B. Wentworth, Malden, 1927; Hugh J. Molloy, Lowell, 1928; T. Ellis Ramsdell, Great Barrington (Housatonic), 1928; William R. Moorhouse, East Bridgewater, 1928; Thomas T. Clark, Billerica, 1928; Joseph A. Gagnon, Lowell, 1928; Frederick A. Flather, Lowell, 1929; Henry A. Bodwell, Andover, 1929; Edward M. Abbot, Westford (Graniteville), 1929; Nellie C. Boutwell, Malden, 1929; Irving Southworth, Andover, 1929. *Clerk*, Charles H. Eames, Lowell.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; Charles F. Broughton, New Bedford, 1927; Charles M. Holmes, New Bedford, 1927; James O. Thompson, Jr. (*Clerk*), New Bedford, 1927; Lewis E. Bentley, New Bedford, 1927; Joseph W. Bailey, New Bedford, 1927; Charles O. Dexter, New Bedford, 1928; George Walker, New Bedford, 1928; Abbott P. Smith (*President*), New Bedford, 1928; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1928; Frederick W. Steele, New Bedford, 1928; Frederic Taber (*Treasurer*), New Bedford, 1929; John L. Burton, New Bedford, 1929; Joseph H. Handford, New Bedford, 1929; Thomas F. Glennon, New Bedford, 1929; John Sullivan, New Bedford, 1929.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Francis T. Bowles (*Chairman*), Barnstable, 1927; Clarence E. Perkins, Winthrop, 1928; William E. McKay, Boston, 1929. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 14 Beacon Street (Room 502), Boston.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, chapter 19, sections 5 and 6, as amended).

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William J. Delahanty, Worcester, 1927; Edward F. Fletcher (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1928; Howard W. Cowee, Worcester, 1929; John G. Perman, Worcester, 1930; Luther C. Greenleaf, Boston, 1931; Caroline M. Caswell, Northborough, 1932; Anna C. Tatman, Worcester, 1933.

Superintendent — William A. Bryan, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Margaret C. Smith, Taunton, 1926; Philip E. Brady, Attleboro, 1927; Arthur B. Reed (*Chairman*), North Abington, 1928; Charles C. Cain, Jr., Taunton, 1929; Asa A. Mills, Fall River, 1930; Julius Berkowitz, New Bedford, 1931; Elizabeth C. M. Gifford (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1932.

Superintendent — Ralph M. Chambers, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Luke Corcoran (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1927; Charles W. King, Chicopee, 1928; Lawrence Chapin, Springfield, 1929; Albert

M. Darling, Sunderland, 1930; George C. Lunt, Greenfield, 1931; Emily N. Newton, Holyoke, 1932; Caroline A. Yale, Northampton, 1933.

Superintendent — John A. Houston, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Louise M. Porter, Peabody, 1926; Samuel Cole (*Secretary*), Beverly, 1927; William W. Laws, Beverly, 1928; Anna P. Marsh, Danvers, 1929; S. Herbert Wilkins (*Chairman*), Salem, 1930; James F. Ingraham, Jr., Peabody, 1931; Arthur C. Nason, Newburyport, 1932.

Superintendent — John B. Macdonald, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Sewall C. Brackett, Boston, 1927; N. Emmons Paine (*Chairman*), West Newton, 1928; Emily Young O'Brien, Brookline, 1929; Flora L. Mason (*Secretary*), Taunton, 1930; Thomas F. Dolan, Newton, 1931; Charles L. Nichols, Worcester, 1932; John A. Frye, Marlborough, 1933.

Superintendent — Walter E. Lang, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Danforth W. Comins, Winchester, 1927; Carolyn Beals Odell, Boston, 1928; Walter Rapp (*Chairman*), Brockton, 1929; Eugene M. Carman, Somerville, 1930; Christian Lantz (*Secretary*), Salem, 1931; Bessie R. Edwards, Westwood, 1932; George O. Clark, Boston, 1933.

Superintendent — Elisha H. Cohoon, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

At Palmer.

Trustees — George D. Storrs, Ware, 1927; J. Ubalde Paquin, New Bedford, 1928; Elizabeth E. Hormel, Boston, 1929; Mary B. Townsley, Springfield, 1930; Warren H. Hamilton, Chicopee, 1931; Henry K. Hyde (*Secretary*), Ware, 1932; George A. Moore (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1933.

Superintendent — Morgan B. Hodskins, M.D.

GARDNER STATE COLONY.

Trustees — George N. Harwood, Barre, 1927; Alice M. Spring, Fitchburg, 1928; Thomas H. Shea, Fitchburg, 1929; Amie H. Coes (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1930; Frederic A. Washburn (*Chairman*), Boston, 1931; Thomas R. P. Gibb, Belmont, 1932; Owen A. Hoban, Gardner, 1933.

Superintendent — Charles E. Thompson, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Frederick H. Nash, Weston, 1927; Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge, 1928; Francis J. Barnes, Cambridge, 1929; Moses H. Gulesian, Newton, 1930; Frank H. Stewart, Newton, 1931; Helen C. Taylor, Newton, 1932. *Secretary*, Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Ransom A. Greene, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Herbert C. Parsons, Newton, 1927; Thomas H. Ratigan, Boston, 1928; Mary Stewart Scott, Brookline, 1929; Ellerton James (*Secretary*), Milton, 1930; George W. Gay, Newton, 1931; Annie C. Ellison, Belmont, 1932; Albert L. Harwood (*Chairman*), Newton, 1933.

Superintendent — George L. Wallace, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — David M. Watchmaker, Boston, 1927; Edna W. Dreyfus, Brookline, 1928; Henry Lefavour (*Chairman*), Boston, 1929; Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, 1930; J. Waldo Pond, Boston, 1931; William F. Whittemore, Boston, 1932; Katherine G. Devine (*Secretary*), Milton, 1933.

Superintendent — James V. May, M.D.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Thomas J. Scanlan, Boston, 1927; Charles A. Littlefield, Lynn, 1928; Isaac Heller, Boston, 1929; Leroy W. Stott, Franklin, 1930; Claire Hubbard Gurney (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1931; Minna R. Mulligan (*Secretary*), Natick, 1932; William H. Bannon, Foxborough, 1933.

Superintendent — Albert C. Thomas, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Francis Prescott, Grafton, 1927; Margaret Cashman (*Secretary*), Newburyport, 1928; Frank B. Hall (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1929; Flora M. Cangiano, Hingham, 1930; Enos H. Bigelow, Framingham, 1931; Winslow P. Burhoe, Boston, 1932; Ernest L. Anderson, Worcester, 1933.

Superintendent — Harlan L. Paine, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Carrie I. Felch, Boston, 1927; Allan W. Rowe, Boston, 1928; Esther M. Andrews, Brookline, 1929; Channing Frothingham, Jr., Boston, 1930; William J. Sullivan, Boston, 1931; Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, 1932; William Healy (*Chairman*), Natick, 1933.

Director — C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — James L. Harrop, Worcester, 1927; Frances E. Cheney (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1928; Theodore S. Bacon (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1929; Frederick A. Farrar, Northampton, 1930; John R. Callahan, Holyoke, 1931; Edwin C. Gilbert, Springfield, 1932; Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield, 1933.

Superintendent — George E. McPherson, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

At Baldwinville.

[See General Laws, chapter 123, section 48.]

Trustees — Herbert S. Morley (*President*), Templeton (Baldwinville), 1927; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg, 1928; Edith H. Sears, Boston, 1929; Jenness K. Dexter, Springfield, 1930; George B. Dewson, Milton, 1931. *Clerk*, Robert N. Wallis, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Harold C. Arey, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

NORTH READING STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Carl C. MacCorison, M.D.

LAKEVILLE STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Leon R. Alley, M.D.

WESTFIELD STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Henry D. Chadwick, M.D.

NORFOLK STATE HOSPITAL (Acts of 1926, 391, § 4.)
Superintendent — —— ——.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Trustees — Eugene T. Connolly, Beverly, 1927; Ransom C. Pingree, Boston, 1927; Matthew Luce, Cohasset, 1928; Josephine Bleakie Colburn, Framingham, 1928; Amy Ethel Taylor, Lexington, 1929; Clarence J. McKenzie, Winthrop, 1929; Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1930; William L. S. Brayton, Fall River, 1930; James W. McDonald (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1931.

Secretary, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Lyman School for Boys — *At Westborough.*

Superintendent — Charles A. Keeler.

Industrial School for Girls — *At Lancaster.*

Superintendent — Catharine M. Campbell.

Industrial School for Boys — *At Shirley.*

Superintendent — George P. Campbell.

Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch — John J. Smith, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

Superintendent of Girls' Parole Branch — Almeda F. Cree, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

STATE INFIRMARY.

At Tewksbury.

Trustees — Mary E. Cogan, Stoneham, 1927; Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1928; G. Forrest Martin, Lowell, 1928; Walter F. Dearborn, Cambridge, 1928; Galen L. Stone (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1929; Nellie E. Talbot (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1929; Dennis D. Sullivan, Middleborough, 1929.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — John H. Nichols, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

At Canton.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Walter C. Baylies, Taunton, 1927; William F. Fitzgerald, Brookline, 1928; Robert Soutter, Boston, 1929; Andrew Marshall, Boston, 1930; George H. Ellis, Newton, 1931.

Superintendent — John E. Fish, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 46 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Joseph H. O'Neil, Boston, 1927; Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1927; Thomas B. Gannett, Milton, 1927; Edwin S. Webster, Boston (Chestnut Hill), 1927.

Director — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

[By chapter 96 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — William L. Richardson, Boston, 1927; Maria Purdon, Milton (Hyde Park), 1927; George P. O'Conor, Boston, 1927; —— ——, 1927.

Director — Edward E. Allen.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

[By chapter 28 of the Resolves of 1872, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Leverett Saltonstall, Newton; —— ——.

Director — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea.

[By chapter 282 of the Acts of 1889, three Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — William B. Edgar, Fall River, 1927; Robert E. Goodwin, Concord, 1928; J. Payson Bradley, Boston, 1929.

Commandant — Charles W. Parker.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 358 of the Acts of 1890, five Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Elwyn G. Preston, Lexington, 1927; Ezra H. Baker, Boston, 1928; Henry L. Houghton, Boston, 1928; Talbot Aldrich, Boston, 1929; Harry O. Spalding, Wellesley, 1929.

Superintendent — Henry M. Pollock, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 370 of the Acts of 1909, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Irvin McDowell Garfield, Boston, 1927; William Amory, Boston, 1930.

Superintendent — Joseph B. Howland, M.D.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See chapter 38, General Laws.]

[Corrected to Dec. 1, 1926.]

Barnstable County.

District.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Harrie D. Handy, Harwich, 1931.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Ernest F. Curry, Bourne, 1932. *Associate*, William D. Kenney, Barnstable, 1932.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Clarence P. Curley, Provincetown, 1926.

Berkshire County.

District.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — Orland J. Brown, North Adams, 1931. *Associate*, Harry B. Holmes, Adams, 1930.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Henry Colt, Pittsfield, 1929. *Associate*, Joseph D. Howe, Pittsfield, 1933.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — Franklin C. Downing, Stockbridge, 1929. *Associate*, George S. Wickham, Lee, 1929.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — John B. Beebe, Great Barrington, 1932. *Associate*, Clifford S. Chapin, Great Barrington, 1932.

Bristol County.

District.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Jesse W. Battershall, Attleboro, 1932. *Associate*, Frederick V. Murphy, Attleboro, 1933.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Charles A. Atwood, Taunton, 1933. *Associate*, Andrew J. McGraw, Taunton, 1933.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — William H. Blanchette, Fall River, 1933. *Associate*, Frederick R Barnes, Fall River, 1927.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — Daniel P. O'Brien, New Bedford, 1928. *Associate*, Charles Shanks, New Bedford, 1928.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Edward P. Worth, Edgartown, 1933.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, 1933. *Associate*, Clement C. Nevin, Edgartown, 1933.
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — [No appointment.]

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — Philip P. Moore, Gloucester, 1932.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — George G. Bailey, Ipswich, 1932. *Associate*, John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, 1932.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Randolph C. Hurd, Newburyport, 1927. *Associate*, Daniel D. Murphy, Amesbury, 1927.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1928. *Associate*, Thomas N. Stone, Haverhill, 1928.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — Victor A. Reed, Lawrence, 1929. *Associate*, George B. Sargent, Lawrence, 1929.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Richmond B. Root, Georgetown, 1933.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Ralph E. Stone, Beverly, 1933. *Associate*, Whitman G. Stickney, Beverly, 1933.
8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Horace K. Foster, Peabody, 1930. *Associate*, S. Chase Tucker, Peabody, 1933.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Nathaniel Pope Breed, Lynn, 1933. *Associate*, Loring Grimes, Swampscott, 1931.

10. — Salem and Marblehead. — Frank S. Atwood, Salem, 1930 *Associate*, James E. Simpson, Salem, 1930.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Stanton J Ten Broeck, Orange, 1927. *Associate*, Francis E. Johnson, Erving, 1927.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Halbert G. Stetson, Greenfield, 1928. *Associate*, Norman P. Wood, Northfield, 1930.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — Howard B. Marble, Shelburne, 1932. *Associate*, George R. Fessenden, Ashfield, 1927.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Jacob P. Schneider, Palmer, 1931. *Associate*, Charles W. Jackson, Monson, 1931.

2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Fred D. Jones, Springfield, 1927. *Associate*, Carl A. Schillander, Springfield, 1929.

3. — Holyoke. — Frank A. Woods, Holyoke, 1930. *Associate*, Stanley C. Cox, Holyoke, 1930.

4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Edward S. Smith, Westfield, 1927. *Associate*, Robert D. Hildreth, Westfield, 1928.

5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Samuel E. Fletcher, Chicopee, 1932. *Associate*, Armand O. Metivier, Chicopee, 1931.

Hampshire County.

District.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Edward W. Brown, Northampton, 1931. *Associate*, William P. Stutson, Cummington, 1933.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — Charles J. Hanson, Easthampton, 1931. *Associate*, Neil C. Matzek, Huntington, 1933.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — Herbert G. Rockwell, Amherst, 1928. *Associate*, Henry E. Doonan, South Hadley, 1932.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Ware. — Willard B. Segur, Enfield, 1928. *Associate*, Maurice W. Pearson, Ware, 1928.

Middlesex County.

District.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1933. *Associate*, Donald E. Currier, Cambridge, 1931.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Thomas M. Durrell, Somerville, 1928. *Associate*, Fritz W. Gay, Malden, 1928.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Roscoe D. Perley, Melrose, 1932. *Associate*, Paul H. Provandie, Melrose, 1929.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — Vernon C. Stewart, Woburn, 1932. *Associate*, Winsor M. Tyler, Lexington, 1928.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Marshall L. Alling, Lowell, 1930. *Associate*, Mason D. Bryant, Lowell, 1930.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Henry J. Walcott, Concord, 1931. *Associate*, Charles W. Hutchinson, Concord, 1932.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — George L. West, Newton, 1933. *Associate*, T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1933.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — James Glass, Framingham, 1932. *Associate*, Michael F. Burke, Natick, 1932.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Norman M. Hunter, Hudson, 1928. *Associate*, Clyde H. Merrill, Marlborough, 1928.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Frank S. Bulkeley, Ayer, 1932. *Associate*, Herbert B. Priest, Ayer, 1929.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Frank E. Lewis, Nantucket, 1930.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Andrew H. Hodgdon, Dedham, 1933. *Associate*, Arthur S. Hartwell, Norwood, 1929.
2. — Cohasset. — Oliver H. Howe, Cohasset, 1929.
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — Frederick E. Jones, Quincy, 1927. *Associate*, George V. Higgins, Randolph, 1928.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — John C. Fraser, Weymouth, 1928. *Associate*, Cornelius A. Sullivan, Braintree, 1929.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — William O. Faxon, Stoughton, 1929. *Associate*, Edward H. Ewing, Stoughton, 1933.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Francis A. Bragg, Foxborough, 1932. *Associate*, Carl E. Richardson, Franklin, 1932.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — John H. Wyman, Medway, 1927. *Associate*, Frank Herbert Clough, Medfield, 1932.
8. — Brookline. — William C. Mackie, Brookline, 1932. *Associate*, Frederick L. Hayes, Brookline, 1932.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Walter W. Fullerton, Brockton, 1933.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — Gilman Osgood, Rockland, 1928. *Associate*, Frank G. Wheatley, Abington, 1928.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — Edgar D. Hill, Plymouth, 1927. *Associate*, Nathaniel K. Noyes, Duxbury, 1933.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — A. Vincent Smith, Middleborough, 1933.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — John A. Peterson, Hingham, 1931. *Associate*, Thomas B. Alexander, Scituate, 1932.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — George B. Magrath, Boston, 1929; Timothy Leary, Boston, 1931. *Associates*, William J. Brickley, Boston, 1927; William H. Watters, Boston, 1931.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — James F. Cuddy, Athol, 1932. *Associate*, Alphonso V. Bowker, Athol, 1930.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — Edward A. Sawyer, Gardner, 1931. *Associate*, Herbert W. Ellam, Gardner, 1928.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — D. Sidney Woodworth, Fitchburg, 1930. *Associate*, Harry P. Blodgett, Leominster, 1930.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — George L. Tobey, Clinton, 1927. *Associate*, James J. Goodwin, Clinton, 1927.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Roland S. Newton, Westborough, 1931. *Associate*, John Lowell Bacon, Jr., Southborough, 1930.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — William J. Clarke, Milford, 1926. *Associate*, George F. Curley, Milford, 1927.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1933. *Associate*, George T. Little, Uxbridge, 1933.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Albert J. McCrea, Southbridge, 1931. ***Associate***, Joseph G. E. Page, Southbridge, 1927.

9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Charles A. DeLand, Warren, 1927. ***Associate***, James C. Austin, Spencer, 1927.

10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — William E. Chamberlain, Rutland, 1933. ***Associate***, Harlan W. Angier, Hardwick, 1927.

11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — Frederick H. Baker, Worcester, 1930. ***Associate***, Ernest L. Hunt, Worcester, 1933.

COLLEGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH THEIR PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

(Corrected to Dec. 1, 1926.)

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(Cambridge.)

[Founded 1636.]

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[Chartered 1793.]

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(Amherst.)

[Incorporated 1825.]

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(Cambridge.)

[Founded 1846. Chartered 1849.]

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[Founded 1823. Incorporated 1852.]

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[Incorporated 1861.]

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[Incorporated 1863.]

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[Incorporated 1863.]

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(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1865.]

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(Boston.)

[Incorporated 1869.]

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[Incorporated 1871.]

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[Incorporated 1880.]

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[Incorporated 1882.]

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E. L. PLACE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

(Springfield.)

[Chartered 1885.]

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INTERNATIONAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION COLLEGE.

(Springfield.)

[Founded 1885.]

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George E. Robinson.
Robert S. Ross.
Winslow Russell.
Zenos E. Scott.
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Henry D. Vining.
Harry G. Webster.
Walter M. Wood.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1887.]

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MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

(415 Newbury Street, Boston.)

[Established 1897. Incorporated 1898.]

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SIMMONS COLLEGE.

(300 The Fenway, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1899.]

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Marion McG. Noyes.
James H. Ropes.
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JACKSON COLLEGE.

(Medford.)

[Chartered 1910.]

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, *President.*

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Guy Monroe Winslow.
Earle Perry Charlton.
Charles Rice Gow.
Melvin Maynard Johnson.
J. Porter Russell.
Thomas Oliver Marvin.
Cora Polk Dewick.
Frederick Samuel Fogg.
Clifton Howard Dwinnell.
Robert William Hill.
William Wallace McClench.

JACKSON COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

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Payson Smith.
Vincent Eaton Tomlinson.
Frederick Crosby Hodgdon.
Eugene Bucklin Bowen.
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William Wallace McClench, *Vice President.*
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WHEATON COLLEGE.

(Norton.)

[Founded 1834. Chartered 1912.]

John Edgar Park, *President.*
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William I. Cole.
Channing H. Cox.
John Edgar Park.
John C. Cobb.
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NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY.

(316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1916.]

Frank Palmer Speare, *President.*

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Albert Harmon Curtis, *Vice Chairman.*
Galen David Light, *Secretary.*

Wilman Edward Adams.
Alfred Harlowe Avery.
Harold Adams Bellows.
Washington Irving Bullard.
William Converse Chick.
Paul Foster Clark.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY — *Concluded.*

Walton Lee Crocker.
Robert Gray Dodge.
Henry Bradlee Fenno.
Benjamin A. Franklin.
Franklin Wile Ganse.
Benjamin Wright Guernsey.
John Henry Harwood.
Henry Gardner Lord.
Ernest Lovering.
Francis Pope Luce.
William Everett Macurda.
Edward Fuller Miner.
Arthur Perry, Jr.
Thomas Hasting Russell.
Sabin Pond Sanger.
Charles Peck Sisson.
Frank Palmer Speare.
Francis Robert Carnegie Steele.
Robert Treat Paine Storer.

GORDON COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY AND MISSIONS.

(30 Evans Way, Boston.)

[Founded 1889. Incorporated 1916.]

NATHAN R. WOOD, *President.*
ISABEL W. WOOD, *Executive Secretary.*

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Charles A. Burnham.
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Frank F. Davidson.
Austen K. de Blois.
Nathan W. Dennett.
Elwood T. Easton.
Allan C. Emery.
Richard C. Goodell.
Jesse W. Greer.
Charles H. Jones.
Henry H. Kendall.
E. H. Krom.
Edgar C. Lane.
Stanley M. Lane.
Curtis Lee Laws.
F. H. J. Lerrigo.
H. G. MacDougall.
Hugh A. McCoy.
J. Franklin McElwain.
Charles Otis.
John S. Pendleton.
William T. Rich.
William Shaw.
Frederick D. Sterritt.
Nathan E. Wood.
Nathan R. Wood.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1917.]

CLODOALD SERIEIX, *President.*
RODOLPHE MARTEL, *Dean.*
LAMBERT SAIVE, *Treasurer.*

Trustees.

CLODOALD SERIEIX, *President.*
LAMBERT SAIVE, *Treasurer.*
ANTOINE PHILIPPE, *Secretary.*

Rodolphe Martel.
Anastase Baudart.
Marius Dumoulin.
Roland Leroy.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

(400 The Fenway, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1921.]

MARGARET ELIZABETH HENRETTY, *President.*
MARY A. CURTIN, *Vice President.*
CATHERINE A. SAUNDERS, *Treasurer.*
MARY A. O'CONNELL, *Secretary.*
HELEN E. INGRAHAM, *Dean.*

Trustees.

MARGARET ELIZABETH HENRETTY, *President.*

Mary A. Curtin.
Catherine A. Saunders.
Anna O'Neill.
Frances Garey.
Helen E. Ingraham.
Mary O'Connell.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to December, 1926.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

The numerals after certain cities and towns indicate the section of the Boston postal district from which mail is delivered and should be used in connection with the address to insure prompt delivery. Post offices marked ** are open only during the summer months.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,**	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Adamsdale,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,	Boston (34),	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Antassawamock Neck,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Arlington,	Arlington (74),	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,	Arlington (75),	Middlesex.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Atlantic.	Quincy (71),	Norfolk.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale,	Newton (66),	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Babson Park,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Back Bay,	Boston (17),	Suffolk.
Bakers Island,**	Salem,	Essex.
Balance Rock,**	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Baldwinsville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beach Bluff,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Becket Center,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont,	Belmont (78),	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Boston,	Boston (9),	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Bournedale,	Bourne,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Bradstreet,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Braintree,	Braintree (84),	Norfolk.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable,
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton,	Boston (35),	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,	Brookline (46),	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Burlington Avenue,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,	Cambridge (38),	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Cambpt.),	Cambridge (39),	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Camb.),	Cambridge (40),	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Camb.),	Cambridge (41),	Middlesex.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Camp Merrill,**	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Centralville,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charles Street,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown,	Boston (29),	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Chelsea,	Chelsea (50),	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,	Newton (67),	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Clifford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Coldbrook Springs,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Commercial Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Concord Junction,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cooleyville,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Copley Square,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cove Landing,**	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Craigville,**	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,**	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Dorchester,	Boston (22),	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Dorchester Center,	Boston (24),	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Dracut,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Dwight,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
East Boston,	Boston (28),	Suffolk.
East Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
East Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglas,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
East Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Long Meadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Milton,	Milton (87),	Norfolk.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
East Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
East Weymouth,	Weymouth (89),	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
East Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Ellis,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Enfield,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex,	Boston (11),	Suffolk.
Everett,	Everett (49),	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,**	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fenway,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Findlen,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Andrews,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Fort Strong,*	Boston,	Suffolk.
Fort Warren,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Gay Head,	Gay Head,	Dukes.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.

* On Long Island in Boston Harbor.

† On George's Island, a military reservation in Boston lower harbor.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Globe Village,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Granville Center,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwich,	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
Greenwich Village,	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,	Boston (21),	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,	Boston (16),	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Hartsville,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
Hayden Row,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Hillsboro,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hingham Center,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Horseneck Beach,**	Westport,	Bristol.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,	Boston (36),	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,	Boston (30),	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,**	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendal Green,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Kendall Square,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Kingston,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Lake Boon,**	Stow,	Middlesex.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lakeville,	Lakeville,	Plymouth.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,**	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington,	Lexington,	Middlesex.
Leyden,	Leyden,	Franklin.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Little Neck,**	Ipswich,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Long Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lund's Corner,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden,	Malden (48),	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marblehead Neck,**	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,	Boston (26),	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford,	Medford (55),	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,	Medford (57),	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Megansett,**	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Melrose,	Melrose (76),	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,	Melrose (77),	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Menemsha,**	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrick,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimacport,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middle Street,	Lowell,	Middlesex
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millington,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,	Milton (86),	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Hampden.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Morningdale,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Mount Hermon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Mount Saint James,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Navy Yard,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Needham,	Needham (92),	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,	Needham (94),	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton,	Newton (58),	Middlesex.
Newton Center,	Newton (59),	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,	Newton (61),	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls,	Newton (62),	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,	Newton (64),	Middlesex.
Newtonville,	Newton (60),	Middlesex.
Night,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Nobscot,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,**	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
North Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal,	Boston (14),	Suffolk.
North Prescott,	Prescott,	Hampshire.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
North Weymouth,	Weymouth (91),	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,**	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otter River,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Overbrook,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parcel Post Annex,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Parkwood Beach,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Peru,	Peru,	Berkshire.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst Beach,**	Wareham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Plunkett,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Point Independence,**	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Ponkapog,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Pottersville,	Somerset,	Bristol
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Princeton Depot,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quinapoxet,	Holden,	Worcester.
Quincy,	Quincy (69),	Norfolk.
Quinsigamond,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,	Boston (37),	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,	Revere (51),	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Ringville,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Rivermoor,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rock,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale,	Boston (31),	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,	Boston (19),	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,	Boston (20),	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,**	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Sandhills,**	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Middlesex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,**	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,	North Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Smiths,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,	Somerville (42),	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
South Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston,	Boston (27),	Suffolk.
South Braintree,	Braintree (85),	Norfolk.
South Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
South Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
South Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth,	Weymouth (90),	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
South Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
State Farm,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
State House,	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Station A,	Boston (18),	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling.	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,	Stoneham (80),	Middlesex.
Stonybrook,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,**	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,**	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Thwaites,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Tolland,	Tolland,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Touisset,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,	Medford,	Middlesex.
Tully,	Orange,	Franklin.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Unionville,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Uphams Corner,	Boston (25),	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
U. S. Naval Hospital,	Boston,	Suffolk.
U. S. Receiving Ship,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban,	Newton (68),	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham,	Waltham (54),	Middlesex.
Wamesit,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Washington,	Washington,	Berkshire.
Washington Square,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Watertown,	Watertown (72),	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverley,	Belmont (79),	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.
Wellesley,	Wellesley (81),	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,	Wellesley (95),	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,	Wellesley (82),	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
West Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,**	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin
West Hyannisport **	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,	Medford (56),	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,	Newton (65),	Middlesex.
Weston,	Weston,	Middlesex.
West Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,	Boston (32),	Suffolk.
West Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
West Somerville,	Somerville (44),	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,	Weymouth (88),	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
White Valley,	Barre,	Worcester.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,**	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill,	Somerville (45),	Middlesex.
Winthrop,	Winthrop (52),	Suffolk.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston,	Quincy (70),	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.

ABRIDGMENT OF UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

(*Furnished by the Postmaster of Boston.*)

POSTAGE

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, THE TERRITORIES, AND THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Classification and Rates of Postage.

Domestic mail matter includes matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and is divided into four classes: —

First Class. — Written, typewritten, carbon or letter-press copies, and sealed matter, postal cards and private mailing cards.

Two cents for each ounce, or fraction thereof, on letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing (limit of weight, same as parcel post), and private mailing cards (post cards) conforming to the requirements of such cards.

One cent each on postal cards (the price for which they are sold).

Second Class. — Periodical publications.

Two cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

Third Class. — Circulars, books (including catalogues) having 24 pages or more, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), together with merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

One and one-half cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, except for books (including catalogues), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, on which the rate is *1 cent for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof,* up to and including 8 ounces, to be fully prepaid. Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, but not exceeding the parcel-post limit of weight, constitute the fourth class of mail.

FOURTH CLASS. — PARCEL-POST INFORMATION (AS ISSUED BY THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT).

Circulars, books, catalogues, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), together with merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes, exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

The rates of postage on fourth-class matter, to be fully prepaid, are by the pound, according to distance or zone, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound, and in addition a service charge of 2 cents for each parcel except upon those collected on rural-delivery routes. These rates, *including the 2-cent service charge*, are shown in the following table and paragraph (*a*):

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post).

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	Zones.							
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
		Up to 50 Miles.	50 to 150 Miles.	150 to 300 Miles.	300 to 600 Miles.	600 to 1000 Miles.	1000 to 1400 Miles.	1400 to 1800 Miles.	Over 1800 Miles.
1	$0 07	$0 07	$0 07	$0 08	$0 09	$0 10	$0 11	$0 13	$0 14
2	08	08	08	10	13	16	19	23	26
3	08	09	09	12	17	22	27	33	38
4	09	10	10	14	21	28	35	43	50
5	09	11	11	16	25	34	43	53	62
6	10	12	12	18	29	40	51	63	74
7	10	13	13	20	33	46	59	73	86
8	11	14	14	22	37	52	67	83	98
9	11	15	15	24	41	58	75	93	1 10
10	12	16	16	26	45	64	83	1 03	1 22
11	12	17	17	28	49	70	91	1 13	1 34
12	13	18	18	30	53	76	99	1 23	1 46
13	13	19	19	32	57	82	1 07	1 33	1 58
14	14	20	20	34	61	88	1 15	1 43	1 70
15	14	21	21	36	65	94	1 23	1 53	1 82
16	15	22	22	38	69	1 00	1 31	1 63	1 94
17	15	23	23	40	73	1 06	1 39	1 73	2 06
18	16	24	24	42	77	1 12	1 47	1 83	2 18
19	16	25	25	44	81	1 18	1 55	1 93	2 30
20	17	26	26	46	85	1 24	1 63	2 03	2 42
21	17	27	27	48	89	1 30	1 71	2 13	2 54
22	18	28	28	50	93	1 36	1 79	2 23	2 66
23	18	29	29	52	97	1 42	1 87	2 33	2 78
24	19	30	30	54	1 01	1 48	1 95	2 43	2 90
25	19	31	31	56	1 05	1 54	2 03	2 53	3 02

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post) — Concluded.

Weight in Pounds.	Zones.							
	Local.	1st Up to 50 Miles.	2d 50 to 150 Miles.	3d 150 to 300 Miles.	4th 300 to 600 Miles.	5th 600 to 1000 Miles.	6th 1000 to 1400 Miles.	7th 1400 to 1800 Miles.	8th Over 1800 Miles.
26	$0 20	$0 32	$0 32	$0 58	$1 09	$1 60	$2 11	$2 63	$3 14
27	20	33	33	60	1 13	1 66	2 19	2 73	3 26
28	21	34	34	62	1 17	1 72	2 27	2 83	3 38
29	21	35	35	64	1 21	1 78	2 35	2 93	3 50
30	22	36	36	66	1 25	1 84	2 43	3 03	3 62
31	22	37	37	68	1 29	1 90	2 51	3 13	3 74
32	23	38	38	70	1 33	1 96	2 59	3 23	3 86
33	23	39	39	72	1 37	2 02	2 67	3 33	3 98
34	24	40	40	74	1 41	2 08	2 75	3 43	4 10
35	24	41	41	76	1 45	2 14	2 83	3 53	4 22
36	25	42	42	78	1 49	2 20	2 91	3 63	4 34
37	25	43	43	80	1 53	2 26	2 99	3 73	4 46
38	26	44	44	82	1 57	2 32	3 07	3 83	4 58
39	26	45	45	84	1 61	2 38	3 15	3 93	4 70
40	27	46	46	86	1 65	2 44	3 23	4 03	4 82
41	27	47	47	88	1 69	2 50	3 31	4 13	4 94
42	28	48	48	90	1 73	2 56	3 39	4 23	5 06
43	28	49	49	92	1 77	2 62	3 47	4 33	5 18
44	29	50	50	94	1 81	2 68	3 55	4 43	5 30
45	29	51	51	96	1 85	2 74	3 63	4 53	5 42
46	30	52	52	98	1 89	2 80	3 71	4 63	5 54
47	30	53	53	1 00	1 93	2 86	3 79	4 73	5 66
48	31	54	54	1 02	1 97	2 92	3 87	4 83	5 78
49	31	55	55	1 04	2 01	2 98	3 95	4 93	5 90
50	32	56	56	1 06	2 05	3 04	4 03	5 03	6 02
51	32	57	57	1 08	–	–	–	–	–
52	33	58	58	1 10	–	–	–	–	–
53	33	59	59	1 12	–	–	–	–	–
54	34	60	60	1 14	–	–	–	–	–
55	34	61	61	1 16	–	–	–	–	–
56	35	62	62	1 18	–	–	–	–	–
57	35	63	63	1 20	–	–	–	–	–
58	36	64	64	1 22	–	–	–	–	–
59	36	65	65	1 24	–	–	–	–	–
60	37	66	66	1 26	–	–	–	–	–
61	37	67	67	1 28	–	–	–	–	–
62	38	68	68	1 30	–	–	–	–	–
63	38	69	69	1 32	–	–	–	–	–
64	39	70	70	1 34	–	–	–	–	–
65	39	71	71	1 36	–	–	–	–	–
66	40	72	72	1 38	–	–	–	–	–
67	40	73	73	1 40	–	–	–	–	–
68	41	74	74	1 42	–	–	–	–	–
69	41	75	75	1 44	–	–	–	–	–
70	42	76	76	1 46	–	–	–	–	–

(*a*) Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone, are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, chargeable with postage at the rate of 8 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

On parcels collected on rural delivery routes the postage will be 2 cents less than shown in the foregoing table, provided they are indorsed "Mailed on rural route" to show that they are not subject to the service charge.

Limit of weight, 70 pounds in the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds in all other zones.

Limit of size, 84 inches for length and girth combined.

Parcels of third-class matter, except circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, may be sealed and mailed at the third-class rates provided they bear the printed return card of the sender and the prescribed indicia as to contents and opening for postal inspection.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Third and fourth class matter may be sent C. O. D. between money-order offices of the United States, its possessions (except Philippine Islands), and naval vessels having money-order service upon payment of a fee of 12 cents in addition to the postage when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $10; or upon payment of a fee of 15 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50; or upon payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Parcels on which the remittance is $10 or less or $50 or less, but on which, because of the value of the inclosure, insurance exceeding $10 or $50 is desired, may have a 15 or 25 cent fee paid thereon, at the option of the sender, but the sender shall not be permitted to pay a fee of only 12 or 15 cents when the amount to be remitted is greater than $10 or $50, respectively, although willing to accept indemnity for only $10 or $50 as the case may be. The remittance is made by post-office money order and the money-order fee is collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to each parcel. Return receipts are not furnished for any C. O. D. parcels, as the remittances show that deliveries have been made.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined.

Merchandise when inclosed in sealed parcels bearing printed labels

which show, in a general way, the nature of contents, as, for example, Contents: Merchandise — fourth-class mail, and name and address of the manufacturer, producer or shipper, and indorsed "Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary," or words to that effect, shall be accepted for mailing at the fourth-class rates of postage.

A parcel must not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "From."

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly indorsed or packed for safe shipment.

Where Mailable.

Parcels of fourth-class matter must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, named, numbered or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter.

Parcels collected on star routes must be deposited in the next post office at which the carrier arrives, and postage charged at the rate from that office. No service charge on parcels from R. F. D. Routes.

Insurance on Parcels.

Third and fourth class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 8 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents; or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such matter mailed in the Philippine Islands. Third and fourth class parcels (except those containing precious stones, jewelry, money, securities, and other matter of small bulk but of considerable intrinsic value) and Postal Union "prints" may be insured to Canada. Return receipts may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt requested" and upon prepayment of a fee of 3 cents.

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared nonmailable by law (see sections 469 to 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1924): —

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception or for procuring abortion; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in section 19); poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, etc.); infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in section 36); and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Inflammable liquids and substances, such as paints, varnishes, automobile tire-repair outfits containing rubber cements, etc., that are not liable to cause fire by self-ignition through friction, through absorption of moisture, or through spontaneous chemical changes, and are not poisonous or explosive or unmailable for reasons other than their inflammability, shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails, when in quantities of not more than four ounces and when contained in tightly closed metal tubes or cans and packed in strong papier mâché tubes or in boxes made of good quality double-faced corrugated pasteboard. The word "Inflammable" and the proper name of the article must be plainly marked on the outside of the package, and plainly marked "Liquid" if the contents are liquid, also "Fragile."

Substances mentioned in the preceding paragraph when in larger quantities shall be accepted, with certain restrictions, for transmission in the domestic mails when in tight and strong metal containers inclosed in tight and strong outside wooden boxes or cases, marked "Liquid" and "Fragile."

Live day-old chicks, honey bees and harmless live animals may be accepted for mailing in accordance with conditions governing their acceptance for points they may reasonably be expected to reach in good condition. Live fowls and live domestic animals are NOT mailable. Guano, or any article having a bad odor, shall not be admitted to the mails.

Official Postal Guide.

An official Postal Guide of general postal information and lists of post offices, with zone key for determining parcel-post rates, may be obtained by remitting 75 cents by postal money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Further information may be obtained at any post office.

FOR POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SEE "RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE."

REGISTRATION OF MAIL MATTER.

The Registry System is intended to give to registered mail the greatest security within the province of the Post Office Department, and this special security is obtained by its retention in special custody, and a system of records and receipts showing a complete chain of receipts from the time it leaves the hands of the sender until it is delivered to the addressee.

All mailable matter properly prepared and offered for that purpose, except domestic matter of the fourth class, may be registered at any post office in the United States. Because of the additional safeguards provided for registered mail, valuable articles of the third or fourth class, such as packages of currency, sacks of coin, jewelry, precious stones, and articles of similar nature, should be sealed and sent as first-class registered mail.

Sealed first-class mail (except that supposed to contain registered matter of large value, such as securities, coin or currency in large amounts, and the like), including sealed parcels not exceeding 84 inches in length and girth combined, for dispatch by airplane service, will be accepted for registration upon the prepayment, by postage stamps affixed, of a registry fee of 10 or 20 cents, as may be required, in addition to the airplane postage.

The registry fees on both domestic and foreign mail shall be at the following rates and in addition to the regular postage, both of which shall be prepaid by stamps affixed, viz.: —

For domestic mail, indemnity up to $50, 15 cents; for over $50 and not in excess of $100, 20 cents.

For all articles addressed to foreign countries, 10 cents.

Every letter presented for registration must be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender endorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Matter indefinitely addressed, or addressed to fictitious names, to initials, or box numbers simply, cannot be registered. This applies to names and addresses of senders as well as addressees.

Registered mail may be delivered to the addressee, to a person authorized by the addressee in writing to receive it, to the person or firm in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered. All persons calling for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise, at large post offices, to guard against fraud.

Safety is considered before celerity in the transmission of registered mail, and as delays are sometimes necessary to secure proper receipts at

points of transfer, due allowance should be made by those mailing such matter and those to whom it is addressed, as registered mails cannot be handled with the same despatch as ordinary mail matter.

The sender of any registered article may obtain assurance of its receipt at the office of delivery by endorsing it with the words, "Return receipt requested." The sender of any domestic registered letter or parcel can restrict its delivery to the addressee in person or on the addressee's written order by endorsement on the address side of the envelope or wrapper, "Deliver to addressee only," or "Deliver to addressee or order," as the case may be.

Letters and packages, containing money, valuable papers or articles of value should be registered, and never deposited for transmission by ordinary mail.

Indemnity for actual loss, in amount claimed, but not exceeding $50 upon the payment of a registry fee of 15 cents and $100 upon payment of a registry fee of 20 cents is paid to the rightful claimant of domestic registered mail.

Indemnity within the prescribed limit will be paid to the rightful claimant in the case of injury, loss, or rifling of domestic registered mail.

Claims for indemnity involving domestic registered mail are not entertained unless made within one year from the date of mailing.

Indemnity will be paid to the sender for the total loss (envelope and wrapper and total contents as distinguished from loss of all or a portion of the contents) of mailable Postal Union registered articles (that is, letters, prints, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise) in any amount claimed, not exceeding 50 francs, or its equivalent in United States money, provided the loss is not due to force majeure.

No indemnity is ordinarily paid for the damage to, or the partial or complete loss or rifling of the contents of, any registered article for foreign destination, unless it was a Postal Union registered article (as distinguished from an international parcel-post article) mailed in the United States, and the damage and partial loss, or rifling, occurred while the article was in the custody of the Postal Service of the United States.

Indemnity for the actual value in amount claimed, not exceeding $25, will be paid for the loss (but not rifling or damage) of any registered article addressed to Canada. Under mutual arrangement with Canada indemnity is paid for losses of registered mail exchanged between the two countries even when due to force majeure.

As a rule no indemnity is paid for the loss of any registered article sent by international parcel post, but certain countries, the names of which may be obtained at the post office, pay an indemnity, usually not exceeding 50 francs ($9.65).

No indemnity will be paid for any registered article lost under cir-

cumstances of "force majeure" (beyond control) unless the foreign countries interested will assume liability for indemnity reciprocally with the United States in such cases.

MONEY ORDERS.

The fees or charges on *domestic* orders are as follows: —

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Samoa and the Virgin Islands of the United States); also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, the Bahama Islands, and most of the other islands in the West Indies which are mentioned in Register of Money Order Post Offices: —

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50, . . .	5 cents.
For orders from $2.51 to $5, . . .	7 cents.
For orders from $5.01 to $10, . . .	10 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20, . . .	12 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $40, . . .	15 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $60, . . .	18 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $80, . . .	20 cents.
For orders from $80.01 to $100, . . .	22 cents.

A single money order may include any amount from 1 cent to $100 inclusive, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

The postmaster of any *foreign* money-order office in the United States — the same being designated by the Postmaster-General — will furnish a blank form of application, on which the sender must enter all the particulars of the amount (in United States money), names, address, etc., and must state the *full name* and *exact residence* of the person to whom the order is to be made payable. The postmaster will then issue an international order.

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Fees charged for money orders issued on international form, payable in Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Chili, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch West Indies, Esthonia, Finland, Fiume, France, Free City of Danzig, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lichtanstein, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Natal and Zululand, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange Free State, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Queensland, Salvador, Sarre Basin, Serb Croat and Slovene State (Jugoslavia), Siam, Spain,

South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, The Transvaal, Uruguay, Victoria and Western Australia, are as follows: —

For orders from $0.01 to $10, . . .	10 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20, . . .	20 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $30, . . .	30 cents.
For orders from $30.01 to $40, . . .	40 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $50, . . .	50 cents.
For orders from $50.01 to $60, . . .	60 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $70, . . .	70 cents.
For orders from $70.01 to $80, . . .	80 cents.
For orders from $80.01 to $90, . . .	90 cents.
For orders from $90.01 to $100, . . .	1 dollar.

There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued in one day to a remitter in favor of the same payee.

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn is $100 to any foreign country.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Every article of mailable matter bearing a *special delivery* stamp in addition to the lawful postage, or bearing stamps to the value of 10 cents up to 2 pounds, 15 cents from 2 to 10 pounds, and 20 cents from 10 to 70 pounds, in addition to the lawful postage *and plainly marked* "*Special delivery,*" will be entitled to an immediate delivery by messenger at any post office in the United States. If ordinary stamps are used, the words, "Special delivery" should be plainly written directly under, but never on, the stamps. Special delivery stamps are sold by postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them; but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of mail matter addressed to and received in the mails at any post office. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postages of any description, or of the registry fee. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage.

Registered letters will be entitled to immediate delivery, the same as ordinary letters, when bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage, or when bearing stamps to the required value in addition to the full postage *and plainly marked* "*special delivery,*" and registry fee required by the law and the regulations.

Special delivery letters will be delivered by messengers within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office between the hours of 7 A.M. and

11 P.M.; and within a radius of one mile from the post office at all other offices between 7 A.M. and 9 P.M.

Receipts for ordinary special delivery mail will not be required of the addressee or his agent.

In the absence of the addressee, or some person authorized to receive his mail, special delivery ordinary mail shall be placed in the usual mail receptacle (including door slot). Where there is no receptacle, notice (Form 3955) will be left to inform the addressee of the attempted delivery, and that the matter can be obtained by calling at the office (or station) prior to the next delivery by carrier. If the article attempted for delivery is marked or known to be "Perishable", the employee making attempt at delivery will mark across the face of Form 3955 the word "Perishable." Special delivery or ordinary mail not called for after such notice shall be delivered as ordinary mail.

The foregoing paragraph shall not apply to a special delivery letter bearing the specific request that it be returned to the writer if immediate delivery cannot be effected.

SPECIAL HANDLING.

The special handling service provides that, upon payment of an additional fee of 25 cents, parcel-post matter will receive the same expeditious handling, transportation and delivery accorded first-class mail.

A special handling parcel, when received at the post office, is treated in the same manner as first-class mail and forwarded to destination in pouches rather than sacks. Upon receipt at the office of delivery the parcel is taken out by the carrier and delivered with his first-class mail.

In addition to special handling service, which submits a parcel to treatment as first-class mail, can be added the special delivery feature, by the addition of a special delivery stamp. The advantage gained by this special delivery feature will be that the parcel will not be held for delivery by the carrier on his regular scheduled trip but will be immediately delivered by a special delivery messenger. This plan is very effective where the parcel mailed is not due at the office of delivery until after the last carrier trip for the day.

Distinctive stamps are issued for these services, but ordinary stamps to the amount of the service desired may be used by writing the words "Special handling" or "Special delivery," or both, underneath the stamps affixed to the wrapper.

Special handling parcels should be mailed at the parcel-post window so that they may be assured of the best possible handling and dispatch.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage applicable to all foreign countries, other than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Turks Island, Haiti, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Bermuda, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Republic of Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Bahamas, Newfoundland, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Cayman Islands, Caicos Island, Cook Islands, Paraguay, Spain and its colonies, Samoa, Western (British), Netherlands (West Indies), and New Zealand are as follows: —

For *letters*, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; prepayment optional; postage must be prepaid on business letters.

For *postal cards*, single, 3 cents each; double, 6 cents each.

For *commercial papers*, 5 cents for the first 10 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of size and weight the same as for *prints*. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *samples of merchandise*, 2 cents for the first 4 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 18 ounces; limit of size, 18 by 8 by 4 inches, 18 by 6 inches rolled. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *prints* of every kind, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces, except certain countries, when it is 8 pounds 12 ounces; limit of size, 18 inches in any direction, except that when rolled the package may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter, to some countries, and 40 inches long by 6 inches in diameter to certain other countries. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

The rates of postage to the countries of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Panama, Republic of Honduras, Spain and Uruguay, are as follows: —

For *letters*, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. One rate must be prepaid.

For *postal cards*, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

For *printed matter* (except newspapers and periodicals) (second class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of an ounce.

For *newspapers and periodicals* (second class), 1 cent for each 4 ounces.

For *commercial papers*, 5 cents for first 10 ounces or less and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces.

Limit of weight in one package of prints or commercial papers, 8 pounds 12 ounces, except to certain countries, when it is 4 pounds 6 ounces.

The postage on letters for Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Caicos Island, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands (West Indies), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Samoa, Western (British), Spain and its colonies, Turks Island and Uruguay, is 2 cents per ounce.

To Canada, comprising *Provinces of Ontario* and *Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia* and *Prince Edward Island*, the postage for letters, merchandise and printed matter is the same as in the United States. All matter for Canada must be fully prepaid, except letters, which must be prepaid at least 2 cents.

To Mexico the postage for letters is the same as in the United States.

All mail matter may be registered to the above places upon prepayment of 15 cents for each address, besides the postage.

International parcel-post packages addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage for value up to $10 upon payment of a fee of 15 cents, $25 for 20 cents, $50 for 30 cents, and $100 for 50 cents. Return receipts may be obtained by indorsing parcels "Return receipt requested" and upon prepayment of a fee of 5 cents.

Unmailable Articles. — All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from foreign mails.

Postal cards and letters addressed "Around the World" are unmailable; as also are letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, and pieces of money, except that gold or silver coin may be sent by mail to and from Canada and a few other countries.

Jewelry or precious articles are mailable to some foreign countries in insured or registered mail.

Liquids, — ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, — poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, and envelopes and postal cards upon which obscene language is written or printed.

No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public, for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Many foreign countries issue special lists of articles prohibited admission in the mails. Inquiry should be made at the nearest post-office before mailing packages containing merchandise.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1924.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1924.

NOTE. — The vote given is that for the candidate for ELECTOR AT LARGE on each ticket for whom the most ballots were cast. It is in accordance with the report of a committee of the Council on the returns of votes given in the several cities and towns. A summary at the end of the tables gives the aggregate vote for all the candidates for electors at large, in accordance with the said report.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	**Coolidge**, Republican.	**Davis**, Democratic.	**La Follette**, Independent-Progressive.	**Foster**, Workers Party.	**Johns**, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,318	177	77	3	3	–
Bourne,	779	82	42	2	–	–
Brewster,	245	23	5	–	1	–
Chatham,	542	24	24	8	3	–
Dennis,	522	26	20	–	–	–
Eastham,	145	13	10	–	–	–
Falmouth,	1,016	130	40	–	1	–
Harwich,	565	30	16	–	1	–
Mashpee,	52	2	1	–	–	–
Orleans,	434	19	9	1	–	–
Provincetown,	526	187	19	–	–	–
Sandwich,	378	106	44	1	–	–
Truro,	107	8	10	–	–	–
Wellfleet,	288	13	10	–	–	–
Yarmouth,	416	41	12	–	–	–
Totals,	7,333	881	339	15	9	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	1,577	944	562	18	6	–
Alford,	63	32	3	–	–	–
Becket,	197	53	16	–	–	–
Cheshire,	276	125	21	1	–	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Clarksburg,	280	45	35	–	–	–
Dalton,	989	344	132	1	–	–
Egremont,	139	33	1	–	–	–
Florida,	74	2	12	–	–	–
Great Barrington,	1,108	545	221	7	5	–
Hancock,	116	11	2	–	–	–
Hinsdale,	172	128	30	1	1	–
Lanesborough,	245	51	35	–	–	–
Lee,	687	488	57	1	–	–
Lenox,	525	372	117	2	2	–
Monterey,	81	12	8	–	1	–
Mount Washington,	17	1	–	–	–	–
New Ashford,	20	4	–	–	–	–
New Marlborough,	194	64	4	3	–	–
North Adams,	3,404	1,963	751	7	14	–
Otis,	106	11	8	1	1	–
Peru,	16	4	5	–	–	–
Pittsfield,	8,513	3,682	1,429	16	18	–
Richmond,	158	24	10	–	–	–
Sandisfield,	51	22	4	–	1	–
Savoy,	86	15	2	2	1	–
Sheffield,	303	65	15	–	–	–
Stockbridge,	425	208	31	–	–	–
Tyringham,	80	25	3	–	–	–
Washington,	39	5	14	–	1	–
West Stockbridge,	192	93	35	2	–	–
Williamstown,	895	334	65	–	1	–
Windsor,	78	7	9	1	1	–
Totals,	21,106	9,712	3,637	63	53	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	437	105	67	–	–	–
Attleboro,	4,844	853	438	24	8	–
Berkley,	252	7	25	1	–	–
Dartmouth,	1,082	114	128	8	4	–
Dighton,	592	37	26	–	1	–
Easton,	1,380	356	156	2	4	–
Fairhaven,	1,845	248	134	–	2	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Fall River,	17,190	9,935	2,827	249	156	–
Freetown,	283	33	8	1	1	–
Mansfield,	1,559	201	227	3	2	–
New Bedford,	15,952	4,741	3,311	44	57	–
North Attleborough,	2,660	541	315	5	7	–
Norton,	665	83	39	2	1	–
Raynham,	449	26	34	5	1	–
Rehoboth,	464	31	29	7	–	–
Seekonk,	752	57	40	1	–	–
Somerset,	874	185	56	–	–	–
Swansea,	685	67	16	–	–	–
Taunton,	6,216	2,136	1,703	15	14	–
Westport,	748	46	45	–	–	–
Totals,	58,929	19,802	9,624	367	258	–

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	71	9	9	–	–	–
Edgartown,	287	28	11	–	–	–
Gay Head,	45	1	–	–	–	–
Gosnold,	47	2	–	–	–	–
Oak Bluffs,	272	25	18	–	–	–
Tisbury,	330	32	28	1	–	–
West Tisbury,	130	11	3	–	–	–
Totals,	1,182	108	69	1	–	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	2,496	699	350	5	3	–
Andover,	2,913	475	247	–	2	–
Beverly,	6,118	935	845	3	6	–
Boxford,	205	6	9	–	–	–
Danvers,	2,420	673	381	5	1	–
Essex,	423	55	23	–	–	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Coolidge,** Republican.	**Davis,** Democratic.	**La Follette,** Independent-Progressive.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Johns,** Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Georgetown,	628	78	43	–	–	–
Gloucester,	4,629	916	405	13	–	–
Groveland,	651	78	115	1	2	–
Hamilton,	549	95	40	1	1	–
Haverhill,	10,160	1,753	2,656	31	21	–
Ipswich,	1,141	221	66	1	1	–
Lawrence,	9,735	5,116	4,500	133	29	–
Lynn,	16,792	6,597	4,526	83	83	–
Lynnfield,	424	30	30	1	–	–
Manchester,	794	135	48	1	–	–
Marblehead,	2,385	543	281	1	3	–
Merrimac,	736	101	55	–	1	–
Methuen,	4,408	428	675	31	6	–
Middleton,	328	32	26	1	1	–
Nahant,	480	158	69	–	–	–
Newbury,	519	32	16	–	–	–
Newburyport,	3,370	952	77	5	9	–
North Andover,	1,911	430	216	4	3	–
Peabody,	2,695	1,537	837	9	12	–
Rockport,	966	112	168	4	6	–
Rowley,	377	101	27	–	1	–
Salem,	7,315	2,441	2,943	21	23	–
Salisbury,	538	78	39	1	1	–
Saugus,	2,750	379	432	7	20	–
Swampscott,	2,978	315	174	6	3	–
Topsfield,	329	29	4	–	–	–
Wenham,	338	42	24	1	–	–
West Newbury,	417	63	43	–	–	–
Totals,	92,918	25,635	20,390	369	238	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	234	32	1	1	–	–
Bernardston,	227	11	13	–	1	–
Buckland,	490	54	53	–	–	–
Charlemont,	260	16	7	–	2	–
Colrain,	405	44	3	1	1	–
Conway,	212	27	9	–	–	–
Deerfield,	458	117	30	1	–	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Coolidge,** Republican.	**Davis,** Democratic.	**La Follette,** Independent-Progressive.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Johns,** Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Erving,	263	63	14	–	–	–
Gill,	210	27	5	–	–	–
Greenfield,	3,476	679	670	1	2	–
Hawley,	74	3	4	–	–	–
Heath,	78	6	3	–	–	–
Leverett,	120	5	–	–	–	–
Leyden,	74	7	3	–	–	–
Monroe,	30	5	1	–	–	–
Montague,	1,098	650	281	5	3	–
New Salem,	149	4	4	–	–	–
Northfield,	554	55	15	–	2	–
Orange,	1,691	139	96	1	–	–
Rowe,	74	2	2	–	–	–
Shelburne,	616	32	16	–	1	–
Shutesbury,	47	6	3	–	2	–
Sunderland,	201	36	5	–	–	–
Warwick,	95	10	3	–	–	–
Wendell,	59	23	7	–	–	–
Whately,	155	36	5	–	1	–
Totals,	11,350	2,089	1,253	10	15	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	834	201	182	1	–	–
Blandford,	181	12	–	–	–	–
Brimfield,	207	28	9	–	–	–
Chester,	239	68	61	2	–	–
Chicopee,	4,055	2,032	1,607	30	28	–
East Longmeadow,	563	75	94	4	3	–
Granville,	179	17	2	–	–	–
Hampden,	140	29	14	–	1	–
Holland,	38	1	–	–	–	–
Holyoke,	7,971	5,211	2,946	43	11	–
Longmeadow,	1,087	164	47	1	–	–
Ludlow,	787	335	145	2	–	–
Monson,	855	355	73	3	2	–
Montgomery,	41	10	3	–	–	–
Palmer,	1,307	822	193	2	3	–
Russell,	334	53	14	–	–	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Southwick,	291	31	14	–	–	–
Springfield,	21,247	7,277	5,036	32	77	–
Tolland,	37	11	–	–	–	–
Wales,	122	11	2	–	2	–
West Springfield,	2,568	873	733	7	2	–
Westfield,	3,017	1,363	493	3	4	–
Wilbraham,	389	100	15	–	1	–
Totals,	46,489	19,079	11,683	130	134	–

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	1,696	332	96	–	2	–
Belchertown,	363	150	38	1	3	–
Chesterfield,	168	19	2	–	–	–
Cummington,	184	10	1	–	–	–
Easthampton,	1,564	569	483	6	4	–
Enfield,	202	14	7	–	–	–
Goshen,	74	7	–	–	–	–
Granby,	204	23	14	–	–	–
Greenwich,	118	8	1	–	–	–
Hadley,	357	167	6	–	–	–
Hatfield,	262	238	10	–	–	–
Huntington,	321	194	30	–	1	–
Middlefield,	55	7	2	–	–	–
Northampton,	4,426	1,908	716	10	2	–
Pelham,	130	15	10	–	–	–
Plainfield,	112	9	4	–	–	–
Prescott,	91	1	–	–	–	–
South Hadley,	1,580	455	167	3	6	–
Southampton,	257	24	10	–	–	–
Ware,	1,046	726	352	2	3	–
Westhampton,	127	8	–	–	–	–
Williamsburg,	459	132	64	–	–	–
Worthington,	122	21	1	2	–	–
Totals,	13,918	5,037	2,014	24	21	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Acton,	797	85	36	–	–	–
Arlington,	5,758	1,806	543	7	5	–
Ashby,	211	19	19	1	–	–
Ashland,	601	105	96	3	1	–
Ayer,	622	225	186	–	–	–
Bedford,	471	93	32	–	–	–
Belmont,	3,851	879	293	1	1	–
Billerica,	1,012	293	213	12	2	–
Boxborough,	107	22	–	–	–	–
Burlington,	245	47	52	–	1	–
Cambridge,	15,048	11,321	4,023	11	11	–
Carlisle,	152	14	7	–	–	–
Chelmsford,	1,642	319	217	13	10	–
Concord,	1,613	680	114	–	–	–
Dracut,	829	274	110	10	5	–
Dunstable,	116	12	4	–	–	–
Everett,	7,100	1,983	1,362	24	23	–
Framingham,	3,565	1,549	675	34	13	–
Groton,	670	192	22	–	–	–
Holliston,	852	207	61	3	–	–
Hopkinton,	522	372	77	–	–	–
Hudson,	1,515	550	501	4	1	–
Lexington,	1,949	432	152	3	1	–
Lincoln,	367	70	26	–	–	–
Littleton,	456	43	6	–	–	–
Lowell,	14,361	9,324	4,496	60	18	–
Malden,	9,754	2,817	1,854	46	14	–
Marlborough,	3,150	1,560	933	10	8	–
Maynard,	1,083	462	283	20	–	–
Medford,	9,601	3,377	1,571	17	15	–
Melrose,	6,417	932	477	4	7	–
Natick,	2,620	1,560	420	4	5	–
Newton,	14,738	3,836	1,364	11	19	–
North Reading,	439	25	24	–	1	–
Pepperell,	673	157	64	–	–	–
Reading,	2,778	404	155	4	5	–
Sherborn,	415	76	34	–	–	–
Shirley,	356	111	45	–	–	–
Somerville,	17,806	8,555	3,001	24	71	–
Stoneham,	2,148	613	302	5	7	–
Stow,	356	30	30	–	–	–
Sudbury,	387	33	15	1	1	–
Tewksbury,	459	89	66	1	–	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Townsend,	483	67	28	5	–	–
Tyngsborough,	276	26	22	1	1	–
Wakefield,	3,352	1,007	441	3	4	–
Waltham,	6,489	2,587	1,187	7	5	–
Watertown,	4,936	2,091	724	10	8	–
Wayland,	638	188	92	2	2	–
Westford,	656	129	66	5	1	–
Weston,	878	138	35	–	–	–
Wilmington,	703	108	75	2	–	–
Winchester,	3,377	665	200	1	1	–
Woburn,	3,130	1,986	679	9	6	–
Totals,	162,530	64,545	27,510	378	273	–

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	708	167	12	–	2	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	431	202	96	–	–	–
Bellingham,	424	189	36	7	1	–
Braintree,	3,074	590	559	16	7	–
Brookline,	12,137	2,944	907	8	17	–
Canton,	1,147	615	211	2	3	–
Cohasset,	844	219	65	–	1	–
Dedham,	2,301	914	660	9	15	–
Dover,	271	61	20	–	1	–
Foxborough,	1,089	123	90	3	1	–
Franklin,	1,297	409	165	3	–	–
Holbrook,	901	155	152	2	–	–
Medfield,	618	94	29	–	2	–
Medway,	569	259	88	2	3	–
Millis,	366	104	100	–	–	–
Milton,	3,404	825	280	2	11	–
Needham,	2,476	317	211	1	1	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Coolidge, Republican.	Davis, Democratic.	La Follette, Independent-Progressive.	Foster, Workers Party.	Johns, Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Norfolk,	286	38	35	3	1	-
Norwood,	2,293	900	719	17	-	-
Plainville,	496	24	26	-	2	-
Quincy,	12,048	2,622	2,098	32	35	-
Randolph,	1,072	537	235	1	-	-
Sharon,	806	163	85	1	1	-
Stoughton,	1,487	553	356	5	4	-
Walpole,	1,231	409	193	4	1	-
Wellesley,	2,342	539	192	3	2	-
Westwood,	498	72	55	3	-	-
Weymouth,	3,457	1,094	576	9	5	-
Wrentham,	583	70	30	-	-	-
Totals,	57,948	15,041	8,269	133	114	-

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	1,313	424	201	8	2	-
Bridgewater,	1,282	363	132	11	1	-
Brockton,	13,103	4,292	3,752	94	31	-
Carver,	251	28	9	-	-	-
Duxbury,	491	88	24	-	-	-
East Bridgewater,	795	187	116	1	-	-
Halifax,	133	13	5	-	-	-
Hanover,	744	66	53	-	-	-
Hanson,	526	57	41	8	4	-
Hingham,	1,562	424	156	1	-	-
Hull,	581	125	74	1	-	-
Kingston,	563	94	57	-	1	-
Lakeville,	261	15	12	-	4	-
Marion,	385	32	6	-	-	-
Marshfield,	617	38	15	-	1	-
Mattapoisett,	449	52	11	-	-	-
Middleborough,	2,011	301	262	5	1	-
Norwell,	443	48	26	-	-	-
Pembroke,	318	31	23	-	-	-
Plymouth,	2,236	434	365	3	13	-
Plympton,	154	10	3	-	1	-
Rochester,	180	14	3	-	-	-
Rockland,	1,680	751	501	3	6	-

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Coolidge,** Republican.	**Davis,** Democratic.	**La Follette,** Independent-Progressive.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Johns,** Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Scituate,	813	200	51	5	4	–
Wareham,	1,026	173	86	–	1	–
West Bridgewater,	772	63	75	–	2	–
Whitman,	2,039	540	490	1	2	–
Totals,	34,728	8,863	6,549	141	74	–

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	92,076	73,629	33,230	548	303	–
Chelsea,	4,271	2,169	2,111	70	11	–
Revere,	3,882	1,874	1,753	87	28	–
Winthrop,	4,429	1,030	480	10	2	–
Totals,	104,658	78,702	37,574	715	344	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	468	96	30	–	1	–
Athol,	2,324	355	156	3	2	–
Auburn,	1,081	209	70	2	5	–
Barre,	650	76	51	–	–	–
Berlin,	354	19	13	–	–	–
Blackstone,	479	494	157	2	1	–
Bolton,	235	20	4	2	–	–
Boylston,	276	21	11	1	–	–
Brookfield,	382	105	11	–	–	–
Charlton,	516	84	25	7	–	–
Clinton,	2,305	1,461	719	34	1	–
Dana,	194	19	3	–	–	–
Douglas,	490	95	23	–	–	–
Dudley,	490	252	99	4	12	–
East Brookfield,	172	46	28	–	1	–
Fitchburg,	6,744	2,678	1,680	35	3	–
Gardner,	2,975	667	452	17	8	–
Grafton,	1,363	362	59	2	1	–
Hardwick,	425	210	54	1	–	–
Harvard,	365	72	7	–	2	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Coolidge,** Republican.	**Davis,** Democratic.	**La Follette,** Independent-Progressive.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Johns,** Socialist Labor Party.	All Others.
Holden,	836	77	37	–	1	–
Hopedale,	1,005	127	33	–	–	–
Hubbardston,	259	23	12	4	1	–
Lancaster,	610	81	30	–	–	–
Leicester,	789	363	79	1	–	–
Leominster,	3,842	1,344	460	17	7	–
Lunenburg,	470	31	25	3	–	–
Mendon,	302	45	13	–	–	–
Milford,	1,847	1,658	514	3	5	–
Millbury,	1,174	466	155	4	1	–
Millville,	319	245	104	1	–	–
New Braintree,	87	19	6	–	–	–
North Brookfield,	634	375	42	–	–	–
Northborough,	595	82	31	2	2	–
Northbridge,	1,811	713	92	1	2	–
Oakham,	177	10	7	1	3	–
Oxford,	812	231	38	4	3	–
Paxton,	142	16	4	–	–	–
Petersham,	239	30	12	–	1	–
Phillipston,	97	2	1	2	–	–
Princeton,	235	4	5	–	–	–
Royalston,	193	20	7	–	–	1
Rutland,	279	71	9	–	–	–
Shrewsbury,	1,242	110	38	–	1	–
Southborough,	531	175	42	1	–	–
Southbridge,	2,283	1,494	200	3	3	–
Spencer,	1,201	669	104	1	2	–
Sterling,	443	44	13	–	–	–
Sturbridge,	351	115	18	2	–	–
Sutton,	467	85	18	–	–	–
Templeton,	745	134	36	1	–	–
Upton,	673	114	8	–	–	–
Uxbridge,	1,111	504	82	1	1	–
Warren,	630	229	65	4	1	–
Webster,	1,783	870	357	8	15	1
West Boylston,	522	21	7	1	1	–
West Brookfield,	359	71	28	1	1	–
Westborough,	1,359	323	97	1	–	–
Westminster,	336	20	14	–	3	–
Winchendon,	1,161	350	124	–	1	–
Worcester,	35,440	12,469	5,684	112	41	–
Totals,	89,679	31,171	12,303	289	133	2

Aggregate of Votes for Presidential Electors at Large in 1924.

Counties.	Coolidge, Republican.		Davis, Democratic.		La Follette, Independent-Progressive.		Foster, Workers Party.		Johns, Socialist Labor Party.		All Others.
	George A. Bacon.	Hester S. Fearing.	William A. Gaston.	John F. Fitzgerald.	Alice Stone Blackwell.	George H. Wrenn.	George Kraska.	Michael M. Plepys.	Henry C. Hess.	Samuel Ferguson.	
Barnstable,	7,333	7,333	881	881	339	339	15	15	9	9	- - -
Berkshire,	21,106	21,106	9,712	9,712	3,637	3,637	63	63	53	53	- - -
Bristol,	58,929	58,929	19,802	19,802	9,624	9,624	367	367	258	258	- - -
Dukes County,	1,182	1,182	108	108	69	69	1	1	-	-	- - -
Essex,	92,918	92,918	25,635	25,635	20,390	20,390	369	369	238	238	- - -
Franklin,	11,350	11,350	2,089	2,089	1,253	1,253	10	10	15	15	- - -
Hampden,	46,489	46,488	19,075	19,079	11,683	11,683	130	130	134	134	- - -
Hampshire,	13,918	13,918	5,037	5,037	2,014	2,014	24	24	21	21	- - -
Middlesex,	162,530	162,530	64,545	64,544	27,510	27,510	378	378	273	273	- - -
Nantucket,	708	708	167	167	12	12	-	-	2	2	- - -
Norfolk,	57,948	57,948	15,041	15,041	8,269	8,269	133	133	114	114	- - -
Plymouth,	34,728	34,728	8,863	8,863	6,549	6,549	141	141	74	74	- - -
Suffolk,	104,658	104,643	78,695	78,702	37,574	37,569	714	715	344	343	- - -
Worcester,	89,679	89,679	31,167	31,171	12,302	12,303	289	289	133	133	2
Totals,	703,476	703,460	280,817	280,831	141,225	141,221	2,634	2,635	1,668	1,667	2

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1924.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1924.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh, of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,086	7	382	–
Bourne,	619	3	229	–
Brewster,	185	–	54	–
Chatham,	481	1	66	–
Dennis,	442	4	75	–
Eastham,	97	–	35	–
Falmouth,	835	5	307	–
Harwich,	453	5	79	–
Mashpee,	45	–	12	–
Orleans,	359	4	60	1
Provincetown,	389	2	347	–
Sandwich,	333	5	198	–
Truro,	87	1	42	–
Wellfleet,	223	–	56	–
Yarmouth,	388	1	75	–
Totals,	6,022	38	2,017	1

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	1,240	94	1,563	–
Alford,	49	1	28	–
Becket,	174	1	79	–
Cheshire,	225	2	170	–
Clarksburg,	225	6	111	–
Dalton,	801	9	568	–
Egremont,	122	–	37	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillette of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Florida,	64	2	17	–
Great Barrington,	972	19	830	–
Hancock,	85	–	27	–
Hinsdale,	154	1	181	–
Lanesborough,	210	4	102	–
Lee,	592	11	585	–
Lenox,	447	13	532	–
Monterey,	74	1	13	–
Mount Washington,	17	–	4	–
New Ashford,	14	–	7	–
New Marlborough,	172	2	60	–
North Adams,	2,747	67	3,130	–
Otis,	94	1	13	–
Peru,	17	–	10	–
Pittsfield,	6,964	99	6,196	–
Richmond,	145	–	37	–
Sandisfield,	27	10	15	–
Savoy,	77	1	20	–
Sheffield,	277	5	84	–
Stockbridge,	368	3	262	–
Tyringham,	76	–	21	–
Washington,	36	1	20	–
West Stockbridge,	184	3	142	–
Williamstown,	798	10	375	–
Windsor,	68	2	21	–
Totals,	17,515	368	15,260	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	385	14	191	–
Attleboro,	3,720	61	1,825	–
Berkley,	229	2	42	–
Dartmouth,	948	23	266	–
Dighton,	492	3	126	–
Easton,	1,162	17	627	–
Fairhaven,	1,660	24	444	–
Fall River,	12,921	295	15,777	–
Freetown,	244	3	57	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Mansfield,	1,230	13	586	–
New Bedford,	12,851	517	10,236	–
North Attleborough,	1,921	29	1,254	–
Norton,	542	2	186	–
Raynham,	365	3	86	–
Rehoboth,	387	4	76	–
Seekonk,	678	9	86	–
Somerset,	765	6	340	–
Swansea,	564	4	112	–
Taunton,	4,590	88	5,297	2
Westport,	663	7	129	–
Totals,	46,317	1,124	37,743	2

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	74	–	11	–
Edgartown,	253	1	57	–
Gay Head,	38	–	6	–
Gosnold,	40	–	9	–
Oak Bluffs,	234	4	60	–
Tisbury,	258	1	97	–
West Tisbury,	113	–	22	–
Totals,	1,010	6	262	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	2,038	25	1,426	–
Andover,	2,548	14	922	–
Beverly,	4,915	80	2,495	–
Boxford,	186	1	30	–
Danvers,	2,048	24	1,372	–
Essex,	349	2	94	–
Georgetown,	561	3	148	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Gloucester,	3,441	35	2,090	–
Groveland,	563	8	265	–
Hamilton,	486	4	172	–
Haverhill,	8,494	275	5,700	–
Ipswich,	974	7	432	–
Lawrence,	6,882	465	12,645	–
Lynn,	13,695	389	14,207	–
Lynnfield,	372	1	101	–
Manchester,	680	1	273	–
Marblehead,	2,169	26	984	–
Merrimac,	641	8	210	–
Methuen,	3,797	145	1,500	–
Middleton,	292	2	77	–
Nahant,	392	3	288	–
Newbury,	478	3	53	–
Newburyport,	2,731	37	2,010	–
North Andover,	1,554	29	1,012	–
Peabody,	2,113	64	2,969	–
Rockport,	800	20	335	–
Rowley,	326	2	157	–
Salem,	5,487	131	6,948	–
Salisbury,	433	7	157	–
Saugus,	2,352	35	1,073	–
Swampscott,	2,621	19	756	–
Topsfield,	284	–	68	–
Wenham,	304	4	72	–
West Newbury,	384	5	97	–
Totals,	75,390	1,874	61,138	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	213	1	27	–
Bernardston,	205	5	23	–
Buckland,	384	9	136	–
Charlemont,	222	–	27	–
Colrain,	350	–	64	–
Conway,	177	–	44	–
Deerfield,	418	–	156	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Erving,	199	2	122	–
Gill,	192	1	32	–
Greenfield,	3,014	71	1,593	–
Hawley,	63	1	6	–
Heath,	63	1	14	–
Leverett,	98	2	3	–
Leyden,	66	–	10	–
Monroe,	29	–	4	–
Montague,	888	22	1,118	–
New Salem,	119	2	13	–
Northfield,	479	–	74	–
Orange,	1,431	12	378	–
Rowe,	69	1	5	–
Shelburne,	549	1	68	–
Shutesbury,	43	–	9	–
Sunderland,	204	3	24	–
Warwick,	73	–	15	–
Wendell,	53	3	25	–
Whately,	139	2	44	–
Totals,	9,740	139	4,034	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	756	19	409	–
Blandford,	180	1	8	–
Brimfield,	166	2	49	–
Chester,	219	7	97	–
Chicopee,	2,745	129	4,808	–
East Longmeadow,	505	9	189	–
Granville,	161	–	20	–
Hampden,	134	1	56	–
Holland,	34	1	7	–
Holyoke,	6,232	303	9,258	–
Longmeadow,	1,091	8	188	–
Ludlow,	680	19	614	–
Monson,	698	12	566	–
Montgomery,	38	1	11	–
Palmer,	968	21	1,414	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Russell,	278	4	98	–
Southwick,	277	3	45	–
Springfield,	18,494	314	14,285	2
Tolland,	32	1	11	–
Wales,	101	2	22	–
West Springfield,	2,366	56	1,766	–
Westfield,	2,817	35	2,023	–
Wilbraham,	360	3	132	–
Totals,	39,332	951	36,076	2

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	1,651	14	406	–
Belchertown,	330	4	204	–
Chesterfield,	152	2	20	–
Cummington,	164	–	13	–
Easthampton,	1,320	54	1,218	–
Enfield,	189	2	20	–
Goshen,	63	–	6	–
Granby,	198	1	29	–
Greenwich,	104	2	16	–
Hadley,	285	1	191	–
Hatfield,	210	2	295	–
Huntington,	253	2	265	–
Middlefield,	49	–	12	–
Northampton,	3,752	64	3,042	–
Pelham,	119	1	22	–
Plainfield,	88	–	12	–
Prescott,	69	–	11	–
South Hadley,	1,460	14	726	–
Southampton,	238	–	41	–
Ware,	858	25	1,291	–
Westhampton,	121	–	9	–
Williamsburg,	418	4	215	–
Worthington,	119	1	24	–
Totals,	12,210	193	8,088	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh, of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Acton,	675	2	217	–
Arlington,	5,005	22	3,202	1
Ashby,	191	1	29	–
Ashland,	522	4	259	–
Ayer,	494	10	508	–
Bedford,	384	3	184	–
Belmont,	3,389	8	1,665	–
Billerica,	868	13	638	–
Boxborough,	90	–	32	–
Burlington,	195	4	126	–
Cambridge,	12,402	182	18,574	–
Carlisle,	138	–	25	–
Chelmsford,	1,388	14	651	–
Concord,	1,405	2	940	–
Dracut,	705	6	486	–
Dunstable,	99	1	23	–
Everett,	5,645	68	4,655	–
Framingham,	2,967	26	2,827	–
Groton,	587	2	291	–
Holliston,	717	2	381	–
Hopkinton,	435	5	537	–
Hudson,	1,278	15	1,321	–
Lexington,	1,730	9	794	–
Lincoln,	322	1	125	–
Littleton,	419	–	77	–
Lowell,	11,617	2,350	16,990	–
Malden,	7,666	185	6,334	–
Marlborough,	2,466	39	3,145	–
Maynard,	889	28	920	–
Medford,	7,533	53	6,797	–
Melrose,	5,668	27	2,041	–
Natick,	2,157	29	2,497	–
Newton,	12,978	66	6,625	–
North Reading,	383	2	81	–
Pepperell,	546	1	296	–
Reading,	2,509	20	722	–
Sherborn,	342	1	149	–
Shirley,	309	3	217	–
Somerville,	14,737	104	14,906	–
Stoneham,	1,693	11	1,327	–
Stow,	315	2	90	–
Sudbury,	346	1	73	1

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David J. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Tewksbury,	412	3	184	–
Townsend,	414	7	105	–
Tyngsborough,	226	2	73	–
Wakefield,	2,771	25	1,932	–
Waltham,	5,120	36	5,043	–
Watertown,	4,131	39	3,809	–
Wayland,	570	4	354	–
Westford,	502	4	315	–
Weston,	802	4	223	–
Wilmington,	577	8	256	–
Winchester,	3,048	7	1,258	–
Woburn,	2,299	26	3,626	–
Totals,	135,076	3,487	118,955	2

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	560	3	262	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	317	4	397	–
Bellingham,	301	10	314	–
Braintree,	2,520	33	1,511	–
Brookline,	10,472	61	5,339	–
Canton,	901	4	1,136	–
Cohasset,	679	2	410	–
Dedham,	1,907	37	1,989	1
Dover,	252	2	93	–
Foxborough,	906	6	351	–
Franklin,	960	11	842	–
Holbrook,	766	28	385	–
Medfield,	496	1	214	–
Medway,	461	11	397	4
Millis,	273	5	280	–
Milton,	2,899	18	1,590	–
Needham,	2,159	16	765	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Norfolk,	240	1	115	–
Norwood,	1,832	36	2,149	1
Plainville,	439	5	73	–
Quincy,	9,691	123	6,809	–
Randolph,	704	14	1,160	–
Sharon,	727	9	314	–
Stoughton,	1,229	11	1,192	–
Walpole,	950	13	857	–
Wellesley,	2,126	9	883	–
Westwood,	422	3	189	1
Weymouth,	2,924	39	2,128	–
Wrentham,	491	3	161	–
Totals,	48,044	515	32,043	7

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	1,096	18	807	–
Bridgewater,	1,026	22	635	–
Brockton,	10,808	321	9,977	–
Carver,	179	1	72	–
Duxbury,	411	1	153	–
East Bridgewater,	658	8	374	–
Halifax,	112	3	33	–
Hanover,	673	8	153	–
Hanson,	449	4	123	–
Hingham,	1,395	5	736	–
Hull,	429	1	364	–
Kingston,	416	4	191	–
Lakeville,	222	2	45	–
Marion,	310	1	61	–
Marshfield,	515	–	117	–
Mattapoisett,	392	–	72	–
Middleborough,	1,601	20	794	–
Norwell,	399	3	105	–
Pembroke,	263	5	87	–
Plymouth,	1,744	29	1,085	–
Plympton,	118	2	37	–
Rochester,	149	–	38	–
Rockland,	1,369	24	1,523	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Scituate,	664	5	345	–
Wareham,	741	7	411	–
West Bridgewater,	664	7	205	–
Whitman,	1,768	24	1,245	–
Totals,	28,571	525	19,788	–

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	65,159	2,104	139,114	8
Chelsea,	3,016	235	5,382	–
Revere,	2,531	132	4,954	–
Winthrop,	3,547	37	2,346	–
Totals,	74,253	2,508	151,796	8

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	372	2	186	–
Athol,	1,881	14	787	–
Auburn,	974	11	403	–
Barre,	535	3	192	–
Berlin,	335	1	45	–
Blackstone,	247	9	859	–
Bolton,	231	3	29	–
Boylston,	268	3	33	–
Brookfield,	345	3	137	–
Charlton,	456	3	151	–
Clinton,	1,903	42	2,865	–
Dana,	163	1	36	–
Douglas,	434	2	148	–
Dudley,	320	22	558	–
East Brookfield,	142	1	98	–
Fitchburg,	4,979	134	6,042	–
Gardner,	2,118	39	1,807	–
Grafton,	1,132	5	627	–
Hardwick,	347	4	353	–
Harvard,	325	2	112	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Holden,	738	4	166	–
Hopedale,	882	1	248	–
Hubbardston,	244	3	33	–
Lancaster,	522	–	185	–
Leicester,	665	6	572	–
Leominster,	3,174	28	2,432	–
Lunenburg,	402	5	82	–
Mendon,	258	1	85	–
Milford,	1,339	43	2,804	–
Millbury,	907	12	864	–
Millville,	173	9	506	–
New Braintree,	77	–	32	–
North Brookfield,	551	2	483	–
Northborough,	522	2	183	–
Northbridge,	1,476	16	1,078	–
Oakham,	149	4	23	–
Oxford,	707	3	361	–
Paxton,	133	–	30	–
Petersham,	213	1	48	–
Phillipston,	87	–	9	–
Princeton,	216	1	11	–
Royalston,	163	1	40	–
Rutland,	240	2	92	–
Shrewsbury,	1,111	18	251	–
Southborough,	482	4	267	–
Southbridge,	1,496	50	2,870	–
Spencer,	925	7	1,121	–
Sterling,	398	2	81	–
Sturbridge,	295	3	187	–
Sutton,	399	7	143	–
Templeton,	624	5	260	–
Upton,	643	2	165	–
Uxbridge,	847	16	859	–
Warren,	529	8	376	–
Webster,	1,063	76	2,088	–
West Boylston,	478	2	57	–
West Brookfield,	333	–	118	–
Westborough,	1,223	3	587	–
Westminster,	294	1	47	–
Winchendon,	857	13	695	–
Worcester,	28,806	320	24,131	–
Totals,	72,148	985	60,138	–

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Workers Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	6,022	38	2,017	1
Berkshire,	17,515	368	15,260	–
Bristol,	46,317	1,124	37,743	2
Dukes County,	1,010	6	262	–
Essex,	75,390	1,874	61,138	–
Franklin,	9,740	139	4,034	–
Hampden,	39,332	951	36,076	2
Hampshire,	12,210	193	8,088	–
Middlesex,	135,076	3,487	118,955	2
Nantucket,	560	3	262	–
Norfolk,	48,044	515	32,043	7
Plymouth,	28,571	525	19,788	–
Suffolk,	74,253	2,508	151,796	8
Worcester,	72,148	985	60,138	–
Totals,	566,188	12,716	547,600	22

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1926.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1926.

(To fill vacancy.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	5	978	2	5	418	–
Bourne,	4	441	4	–	267	–
Brewster,	2	155	1	1	57	–
Chatham,	2	342	–	–	103	–
Dennis,	1	343	1	1	67	–
Eastham,	–	104	–	–	26	–
Falmouth,	7	748	4	1	303	–
Harwich,	2	341	3	–	113	–
Mashpee,	–	47	–	–	12	–
Orleans,	1	273	2	–	60	–
Provincetown,	4	451	3	–	307	–
Sandwich,	–	247	4	4	214	–
Truro,	–	93	–	–	35	–
Wellfleet,	–	184	1	1	54	–
Yarmouth,	2	309	3	1	108	–
Totals,	30	5,056	28	14	2,144	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	46	1,044	22	28	1,952	–
Alford,	–	59	–	–	27	–
Becket,	1	140	3	2	49	–
Cheshire,	1	217	–	1	161	–
Clarksburg,	8	229	2	6	154	–
Dalton,	10	822	7	2	478	–
Egremont,	1	107	2	–	19	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Florida,	2	83	3	–	27	–
Great Barrington,	7	795	21	3	726	–
Hancock,	–	81	–	–	13	–
Hinsdale,	6	155	3	–	156	–
Lanesborough,	3	204	3	3	79	–
Lee,	7	475	6	1	469	–
Lenox,	3	337	9	5	437	–
Monterey,	1	73	–	–	13	–
Mount Washington,	–	14	–	–	7	–
New Ashford,	–	14	–	–	8	–
New Marlborough,	3	137	2	–	52	–
North Adams,	32	2,546	32	31	3,375	–
Otis,	–	82	–	–	9	–
Peru,	–	12	–	–	10	–
Pittsfield,	63	5,913	83	77	5,653	–
Richmond,	3	118	1	1	32	–
Sandisfield,	3	20	1	–	17	–
Savoy,	–	39	–	–	11	–
Sheffield,	3	227	–	–	57	–
Stockbridge,	3	344	3	4	199	–
Tyringham,	–	55	1	1	23	–
Washington,	–	28	–	–	4	–
West Stockbridge,	2	176	1	3	132	–
Williamstown,	7	669	6	–	313	1
Windsor,	–	55	–	–	7	–
Totals,	215	15,270	211	168	14,669	1

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	5	325	7	5	248	–
Attleboro,	38	3,099	26	25	1,856	–
Berkley,	1	174	3	1	25	–
Dartmouth,	4	816	3	34	277	–
Dighton,	4	478	2	3	131	–
Easton,	8	1,091	6	3	638	–
Fairhaven,	5	1,487	10	9	559	–
Fall River,	247	14,576	121	235	15,228	–
Freetown,	5	296	1	–	52	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Mansfield,	13	1,044	6	11	617	-
New Bedford,	131	11,207	143	132	12,051	-
North Attleborough,	23	1,744	21	21	1,209	-
Norton,	4	405	5	2	148	1
Raynham,	-	288	6	3	79	-
Rehoboth,	3	267	3	-	53	-
Seekonk,	2	418	6	-	66	-
Somerset,	3	749	3	1	302	-
Swansea,	4	520	3	3	113	-
Taunton,	51	4,053	42	52	5,454	-
Westport,	9	576	2	10	92	-
Totals,	560	43,643	419	550	39,198	1

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	-	59	-	-	13	-
Edgartown,	1	230	2	-	53	-
Gay Head,	-	51	-	-	2	-
Gosnold,	-	42	1	-	6	-
Oak Bluffs,	1	211	3	-	87	-
Tisbury,	-	291	1	2	82	-
West Tisbury,	-	117	-	-	18	-
Totals,	2	1,001	7	2	261	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	12	1,487	20	22	1,485	-
Andover,	11	1,941	13	6	971	-
Beverly,	22	3,687	26	22	2,583	-
Boxford,	-	140	1	-	39	-
Danvers,	9	1,551	12	17	1,237	-
Essex,	1	307	1	1	128	-
Georgetown,	2	443	1	2	144	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Gloucester,	35	3,006	21	13	2,164	3
Groveland,	3	370	3	5	247	–
Hamilton,	1	379	2	–	192	–
Haverhill,	102	5,603	68	124	5,053	–
Ipswich,	4	800	9	2	488	2
Lawrence,	160	5,155	105	148	13,600	–
Lynn,	115	9,741	119	163	12,368	–
Lynnfield,	1	301	2	1	131	–
Manchester,	1	506	3	–	272	–
Marblehead,	10	1,757	17	9	977	–
Merrimac,	2	507	3	8	218	1
Methuen,	77	3,185	38	32	2,218	–
Middleton,	1	193	4	4	84	–
Nahant,	1	279	–	1	304	–
Newbury,	–	403	3	4	81	–
Newburyport,	12	2,326	12	26	2,086	–
North Andover,	12	1,252	12	14	1,020	–
Peabody,	29	1,628	23	25	2,855	–
Rockport,	8	603	3	23	345	–
Rowley,	–	333	3	1	137	–
Salem,	80	4,142	50	71	7,140	–
Salisbury,	3	278	3	6	230	–
Saugus,	18	1,905	15	18	1,130	–
Swampscott,	7	2,013	9	9	766	–
Topsfield,	2	221	–	1	77	–
Wenham,	2	268	2	3	77	–
West Newbury,	–	261	4	3	85	–
Totals,	743	56,971	607	784	60,932	6

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	2	189	–	–	21	–
Bernardston,	2	207	–	2	30	–
Buckland,	–	373	1	5	126	–
Charlemont,	1	178	1	1	26	–
Colrain,	1	282	–	–	46	–
Conway,	–	127	–	–	31	–
Deerfield,	–	338	7	4	146	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Erving,	47	165	2	2	136	–
Gill,	–	171	2	1	27	–
Greenfield,	19	2,751	22	51	1,919	–
Hawley,	1	52	–	–	–	–
Heath,	–	51	2	–	6	–
Leverett,	–	84	1	–	6	–
Leyden,	–	65	–	–	4	–
Monroe,	–	17	–	–	4	–
Montague,	20	841	8	15	1,246	–
New Salem,	1	117	1	–	26	–
Northfield,	–	467	1	2	73	–
Orange,	8	1,249	10	10	337	–
Rowe,	1	49	1	–	9	–
Shelburne,	1	467	3	–	91	–
Shutesbury,	–	30	–	–	8	–
Sunderland,	–	178	3	1	42	–
Warwick,	1	92	–	1	15	–
Wendell,	2	56	1	–	42	–
Whately,	2	145	3	–	44	–
Totals,	109	8,741	69	95	4,461	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	9	687	15	3	466	–
Blandford,	–	115	1	–	8	–
Brimfield,	1	150	6	1	45	–
Chester,	–	177	2	4	83	–
Chicopee,	94	2,431	59	60	5,130	–
East Longmeadow,	4	479	2	2	161	–
Granville,	1	185	1	–	25	–
Hampden,	2	160	3	–	66	–
Holland,	–	24	–	1	6	–
Holyoke,	118	5,083	124	97	10,425	–
Longmeadow,	7	1,031	5	–	246	–
Ludlow,	8	534	6	3	636	–
Monson,	5	637	7	8	463	–
Montgomery,	–	32	–	–	9	–
Palmer,	14	910	11	6	1,392	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Russell,	1	262	4	–	86	–
Southwick,	2	209	2	1	30	–
Springfield,	113	15,007	169	181	13,467	–
Tolland,	–	23	–	–	4	–
Wales,	–	86	2	–	17	–
West Springfield,	18	2,057	22	16	1,848	–
Westfield,	36	2,412	49	15	2,130	1
Wilbraham,	3	255	–	–	128	–
Totals,	436	32,946	490	398	36,871	1

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	7	1,214	24	4	335	–
Belchertown,	3	303	2	3	176	–
Chesterfield,	–	118	–	1	16	–
Cummington,	1	133	–	–	9	–
Easthampton,	23	1,101	18	37	1,173	–
Enfield,	–	165	–	–	27	–
Goshen,	–	68	–	–	2	–
Granby,	2	147	1	–	22	–
Greenwich,	–	86	–	–	13	–
Hadley,	1	212	2	1	163	–
Hatfield,	–	153	–	–	217	–
Huntington,	4	228	2	1	204	–
Middlefield,	–	46	–	–	14	–
Northampton,	24	3,187	25	53	3,131	–
Pelham,	1	95	1	–	16	–
Plainfield,	–	72	–	–	6	–
Prescott,	–	49	–	–	6	–
South Hadley,	17	1,204	10	6	762	–
Southampton,	–	202	2	2	46	–
Ware,	13	562	7	6	1,295	–
Westhampton,	–	116	–	–	4	–
Williamsburg,	2	382	1	–	210	–
Worthington,	–	102	1	–	11	–
Totals,	98	9,945	96	114	7,858	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Acton,	3	550	7	–	217	–
Arlington,	6	4,217	26	17	3,468	–
Ashby,	–	164	1	4	23	–
Ashland,	2	429	2	2	227	–
Ayer,	4	420	4	1	509	–
Bedford,	–	315	3	2	195	–
Belmont,	11	3,033	10	8	1,726	–
Billerica,	8	684	9	6	617	–
Boxborough,	1	59	–	–	26	–
Burlington,	1	207	3	–	146	–
Cambridge,	107	8,808	144	96	15,882	–
Carlisle,	1	126	–	–	27	–
Chelmsford,	7	1,395	6	19	682	–
Concord,	2	1,214	6	1	881	–
Dracut,	12	525	11	2	561	–
Dunstable,	1	77	–	–	25	–
Everett,	56	4,018	56	53	4,442	–
Framingham,	14	2,732	23	10	2,868	–
Groton,	1	484	3	2	290	–
Holliston,	5	601	3	2	270	–
Hopkinton,	8	383	4	1	533	–
Hudson,	4	1,092	10	7	1,244	–
Lexington,	3	1,505	10	2	868	–
Lincoln,	–	258	2	–	146	–
Littleton,	–	357	1	–	73	–
Lowell,	135	9,672	153	96	16,640	–
Malden,	55	6,394	60	69	6,406	–
Marlborough,	34	2,093	20	12	3,303	–
Maynard,	25	781	5	62	908	–
Medford,	31	5,907	54	49	6,595	–
Melrose,	23	4,857	29	10	1,981	–
Natick,	13	1,919	19	7	2,586	–
Newton,	75	10,836	53	22	6,084	–
North Reading,	–	262	1	–	81	–
Pepperell,	4	432	6	–	315	–
Reading,	8	2,233	14	5	862	–
Sherborn,	–	250	–	1	97	–
Shirley,	2	247	3	1	236	–
Somerville,	50	11,726	80	46	14,012	–
Stoneham,	4	1,453	13	1	1,250	–
Stow,	1	245	1	–	69	–
Sudbury,	1	304	11	–	57	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Tewksbury,	2	309	4	2	173	-
Townsend,	3	380	6	3	103	-
Tyngsborough,	3	206	-	-	56	-
Wakefield,	7	2,410	20	7	2,103	-
Waltham,	22	4,462	44	19	4,932	-
Watertown,	22	3,126	23	12	3,590	-
Wayland,	2	453	3	1	331	-
Westford,	5	425	2	3	290	-
Weston,	1	718	5	3	207	-
Wilmington,	3	387	-	2	217	-
Winchester,	5	2,549	16	2	1,243	-
Woburn,	17	1,869	16	4	3,315	-
Totals,	810	110,558	1,005	674	113,988	-

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	4	465	1	-	199	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	3	316	3	-	388	-
Bellingham,	11	316	4	3	324	-
Braintree,	18	2,206	22	7	1,607	-
Brookline,	21	8,117	38	28	4,584	-
Canton,	6	787	6	2	1,028	-
Cohasset,	2	565	1	2	443	-
Dedham,	16	1,586	10	19	1,872	-
Dover,	1	212	3	-	95	-
Foxborough,	7	779	8	1	354	-
Franklin,	7	803	5	7	833	-
Holbrook,	6	673	7	4	441	-
Medfield,	2	374	1	1	248	-
Medway,	3	377	4	3	393	-
Millis,	-	278	1	1	240	-
Milton,	13	2,615	8	13	1,669	-
Needham,	8	1,939	7	9	716	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Norfolk,	1	188	–	2	102	–
Norwood,	19	1,700	18	12	2,147	–
Plainville,	4	383	2	3	70	–
Quincy,	89	8,585	70	91	7,479	–
Randolph,	8	637	9	7	1,176	–
Sharon,	4	730	38	5	363	–
Stoughton,	9	885	17	6	1,186	–
Walpole,	8	846	6	7	773	–
Wellesley,	4	1,881	10	8	744	–
Westwood,	2	379	2	3	200	–
Weymouth,	13	2,388	19	27	2,164	–
Wrentham,	2	302	4	1	121	–
Totals,	287	40,847	323	272	31,760	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	9	756	9	7	724	–
Bridgewater,	9	779	5	7	489	–
Brockton,	120	8,493	110	110	9,386	–
Carver,	1	134	1	1	36	–
Duxbury,	1	364	2	–	152	–
East Bridgewater,	3	545	5	6	338	–
Halifax,	–	116	2	1	25	–
Hanover,	4	548	7	7	170	–
Hanson,	4	305	6	5	176	–
Hingham,	1	1,170	6	3	733	–
Hull,	1	290	2	1	377	–
Kingston,	–	315	3	2	163	–
Lakeville,	2	188	1	–	38	–
Marion,	1	271	1	–	61	–
Marshfield,	1	423	2	1	139	–
Mattapoisett,	1	338	1	1	58	–
Middleborough,	4	1,260	8	8	683	–
Norwell,	1	336	1	–	106	–
Pembroke,	3	191	3	–	83	–
Plymouth,	13	1,340	18	18	1,021	–
Plympton,	1	104	3	–	25	–
Rochester,	1	129	–	–	36	–
Rockland,	13	1,034	14	17	1,588	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Scituate,	2	555	5	2	353	-
Wareham,	3	659	8	6	449	-
West Bridgewater,	5	544	2	3	187	-
Whitman,	11	1,247	11	13	1,126	-
Totals,	215	22,434	236	219	18,722	-

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	771	51,280	634	755	123,794	2
Chelsea,	65	2,072	40	69	4,020	-
Revere,	51	2,069	38	50	5,309	-
Winthrop,	23	2,820	20	12	2,140	-
Totals,	910	58,241	732	886	135,263	2

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	2	321	1	2	167	-
Athol,	27	1,922	15	9	942	-
Auburn,	10	918	7	10	437	-
Barre,	6	448	7	2	288	-
Berlin,	-	283	1	-	49	-
Blackstone,	5	189	2	3	1,038	-
Bolton,	1	174	1	1	33	-
Boylston,	1	235	1	1	46	-
Brookfield,	3	322	-	-	124	-
Charlton,	4	364	5	1	153	-
Clinton,	24	1,688	12	27	2,935	-
Dana,	3	200	-	-	46	-
Douglas,	3	430	1	-	143	-
Dudley,	16	257	5	8	572	-
East Brookfield,	-	132	1	2	93	-
Fitchburg,	93	4,773	37	136	5,455	-
Gardner,	26	1,978	13	81	1,824	-
Grafton,	14	1,000	8	3	667	-
Hardwick,	3	274	1	2	370	-
Harvard,	2	297	4	-	94	-

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Holden,	6	626	4	2	152	-
Hopedale,	1	697	6	-	234	-
Hubbardston,	2	184	5	2	45	-
Lancaster,	2	433	2	-	187	-
Leicester,	9	635	6	5	652	-
Leominster,	13	2,919	19	18	2,409	-
Lunenburg,	-	356	2	4	46	-
Mendon,	3	206	1	1	68	-
Milford,	24	1,124	16	23	2,665	-
Millbury,	6	824	6	2	960	-
Millville,	11	119	8	5	462	-
New Braintree,	-	63	3	-	31	-
North Brookfield,	4	499	6	3	433	-
Northborough,	1	460	1	-	171	-
Northbridge,	13	1,385	17	5	962	-
Oakham,	2	118	-	-	19	-
Oxford,	5	615	5	4	412	-
Paxton,	-	118	1	-	27	-
Petersham,	-	189	2	3	63	-
Phillipston,	-	84	-	-	7	-
Princeton,	1	196	-	-	8	-
Royalston,	-	133	1	-	39	-
Rutland,	2	207	-	-	88	-
Shrewsbury,	5	1,011	5	2	336	-
Southborough,	1	382	3	-	285	-
Southbridge,	39	1,348	38	11	2,460	-
Spencer,	8	780	7	1	1,051	-
Sterling,	5	381	-	1	75	-
Sturbridge,	-	246	1	-	146	-
Sutton,	3	350	1	2	149	-
Templeton,	3	703	3	7	259	-
Upton,	2	560	1	1	178	-
Uxbridge,	14	752	6	3	928	-
Warren,	7	543	5	2	375	-
Webster,	36	910	21	17	2,154	-
West Boylston,	1	423	1	-	64	-
West Brookfield,	3	284	-	-	93	-
Westborough,	2	1,061	5	-	526	-
Westminster,	-	293	-	2	42	-
Winchendon,	7	735	5	4	663	-
Worcester,	264	24,714	207	136	23,577	-
Totals,	748	63,871	542	554	58,977	-

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Washington Cook of Sharon, Modification Volstead Act.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	30	5,056	28	14	2,144	–
Berkshire,	215	15,270	211	168	14,669	1
Bristol,	560	43,643	419	550	39,198	1
Dukes County,	2	1,001	7	2	261	–
Essex,	743	56,971	607	784	60,932	6
Franklin,	109	8,741	69	95	4,461	–
Hampden,	436	32,946	490	398	36,871	1
Hampshire,	98	9,945	96	114	7,858	–
Middlesex,	810	110,558	1,005	674	113,988	–
Nantucket,	4	465	1	–	199	–
Norfolk,	287	40,847	323	272	31,760	–
Plymouth,	215	22,434	236	219	18,722	–
Suffolk,	910	58,241	732	886	135,263	2
Worcester,	748	63,871	542	554	58,977	–
Totals,	5,167	469,989	4,766	4,730	525,303	11

REPRESENTATIVES — SEVENTIETH CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1926.

District

No. 1. ALLEN T. TREADWAY (*R*) of Stockbridge.
No. 2. HENRY L. BOWLES (*R*) of Springfield.
No. 3. FRANK H. FOSS (*R*) of Fitchburg.
No. 4. GEORGE R. STOBBS (*R*) of Worcester.
No. 5. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (*R*) of Lowell.
No. 6. A. PIATT ANDREW (*R*) of Gloucester.
No. 7. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, Jr. (*D*) of Lynn.
No. 8. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER (*R*) of Cambridge.
No. 9. CHARLES L. UNDERHILL (*R*) of Somerville.
No. 10. JOHN J. DOUGLASS (*D*) of Boston.
No. 11. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM (*D, R*) of Boston.
No. 12. JAMES A. GALLIVAN (*D*) of Boston.
No. 13. ROBERT LUCE (*R*) of Waltham.
No. 14. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM (*R*) of Easton.
No. 15. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr. (*R*) of North Attleborough.
No. 16. CHARLES L. GIFFORD (*R*) of Barnstable.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Eugene A. Lynch of Holyoke, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Adams,	1,511	1,454	–
Alford,	20	65	–
Ashfield,	10	189	–
Becket,	32	163	–
Bernardston,	25	208	–
Blandford,	3	120	–
Buckland,	85	398	–
Charlemont,	12	194	–
Cheshire,	126	244	–
Chester,	64	198	–
Chesterfield,	18	119	–
Clarksburg,	93	292	–
Colrain,	41	281	–
Conway,	18	138	–
Cummington,	7	133	–
Dalton,	396	913	–
Deerfield,	109	385	–
Egremont,	19	113	–
Florida,	13	100	–
Gill,	14	178	–
Goshen,	2	68	–
Granville,	18	192	–
Great Barrington,	585	957	–
Greenfield,	1,460	3,179	–
Hancock,	7	90	–
Hawley,	–	53	–
Heath,	4	54	–
Hinsdale,	137	174	–
Holyoke,	9,469	6,377	–
Huntington,	162	260	–
Lanesborough,	56	242	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eugene A. Lynch of Holyoke, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Lee,	394	570	-
Lenox,	354	422	-
Leverett,	2	84	-
Leyden,	2	63	-
Middlefield,	11	50	-
Monroe,	4	17	-
Montague,	1,025	975	-
Monterey,	12	77	-
Montgomery,	8	32	-
Mount Washington,	2	19	-
New Ashford,	6	16	-
New Marlborough,	55	139	-
North Adams,	2,707	3,123	-
Northfield,	41	475	-
Otis,	6	85	-
Peru,	7	14	-
Pittsfield,	4,553	7,162	-
Plainfield,	6	73	-
Richmond,	23	134	-
Rowe,	6	50	-
Russell,	65	275	-
Sandisfield,	14	26	-
Savoy,	5	45	-
Sheffield,	45	245	-
Shelburne,	46	502	-
Southampton,	36	207	-
Southwick,	14	216	-
Stockbridge,	130	423	-
Sunderland,	36	181	-
Tolland,	3	22	-
Tyringham,	17	65	-
Washington,	3	31	-
West Stockbridge,	105	211	-
Westfield,	1,834	2,748	1
Westhampton,	3	118	-
Whately,	39	154	-
Williamsburg,	189	397	-
Williamstown,	257	735	-
Windsor,	6	54	-
Worthington,	5	112	-
Totals,	26,592	37,878	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, Republican.	John Hall of West Springfield, Democratic.	All Others.
Agawam,	744	413	–
Amherst,	1,261	270	–
Chicopee,	3,614	3,603	–
East Longmeadow,	515	122	–
Easthampton,	1,385	814	–
Granby,	148	16	1
Hadley,	240	109	–
Hampden,	174	43	1
Hatfield,	172	183	–
Longmeadow,	1,133	136	–
Ludlow,	620	535	–
Northampton,	3,671	2,432	–
South Hadley,	1,319	555	–
Springfield,	18,751	9,468	–
West Springfield,	2,303	1,653	–
Wilbraham,	283	98	–
Totals,	36,333	20,450	2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic.	Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, Republican.	All Others.
Ashburnham,	95	368	-
Athol,	516	2,015	-
Barre,	164	497	-
Belchertown,	141	312	-
Boylston,	31	235	-
Brimfield,	28	155	-
Brookfield,	112	314	-
Charlton,	99	363	-
Clinton,	2,615	1,893	-
Dana,	21	186	-
Dudley,	415	335	-
East Brookfield,	85	126	-
Enfield,	14	173	-
Erving,	75	222	-
Fitchburg,	3,513	6,495	-
Gardner,	1,079	2,330	-
Greenwich,	5	82	-
Hardwick,	304	298	-
Holden,	103	644	-
Holland,	3	24	-
Hubbardston,	23	191	-
Lancaster,	135	472	-
Leicester,	543	643	-
Leominster,	1,652	3,327	-
Lunenburg,	25	380	-
Monson,	365	667	-
New Braintree,	19	69	-
New Salem,	10	128	-
North Brookfield,	378	469	-
Oakham,	13	117	-
Orange,	159	1,329	-
Oxford,	279	678	-
Palmer,	1,085	989	-
Paxton,	20	132	-
Pelham,	13	88	-
Petersham,	24	209	-
Phillipston,	1	81	-
Prescott,	3	48	-
Princeton,	6	190	-
Royalston,	22	134	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic.	Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, Republican.	All Others.
Rutland,	65	204	–
Shutesbury,	4	30	–
Southbridge,	2,127	1,598	–
Spencer,	907	799	–
Sterling,	54	389	–
Sturbridge,	121	240	–
Templeton,	167	696	–
Wales,	15	85	–
Ware,	1,080	636	–
Warren,	283	536	–
Warwick,	6	89	–
Webster,	1,609	1,287	–
Wendell,	17	71	–
West Boylston,	38	426	–
West Brookfield,	75	290	–
Westminster,	23	305	–
Winchendon,	473	798	–
Totals,	21,257	35,887	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Republican.	Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, Democratic.	All Others.
Auburn,	956	414	–
Blackstone,	278	912	–
Douglas,	475	93	–
Grafton,	1,043	595	–
Hopkinton,	428	439	–
Mendon,	233	31	–
Millbury,	893	869	–
Millville,	171	420	–
Northborough,	498	112	–
Northbridge,	1,480	837	–
Shrewsbury,	1,073	273	–
Sutton,	363	128	–
Upton,	564	141	–
Uxbridge,	862	795	–
Westborough,	1,121	409	–
Worcester,	27,306	21,238	–
Totals,	37,744	27,706	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	James M. Hurley of Marlborough, Democratic.	Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Republican.	All Others.
Acton,	112	601	–
Andover,	471	2,298	–
Ashby,	14	158	–
Ayer,	295	578	–
Bedford,	91	365	–
Berlin,	21	296	–
Billerica,	309	984	–
Bolton,	20	185	–
Boxborough,	11	71	–
Burlington,	66	260	–
Carlisle,	9	146	–
Chelmsford,	329	1,764	–
Concord,	578	1,426	3
Dracut,	294	820	–
Dunstable,	14	90	–
Groton,	182	573	–
Harvard,	68	317	–
Hudson,	880	1,377	–
Lexington,	504	1,686	–
Lincoln,	87	285	–
Littleton,	42	385	–
Lowell,	8,703	17,482	–
Marlborough,	2,746	2,514	–
Maynard,	630	1,028	–
Methuen,	965	4,119	–
Pepperell,	186	542	1
Reading,	407	2,596	–
Shirley,	124	338	–
Stow,	39	264	–
Sudbury,	37	316	–
Tewksbury,	69	424	–
Townsend,	70	384	–
Tyngsborough,	26	239	–
Wayland,	238	484	–
Westford,	121	582	–
Wilmington,	88	487	–
Totals,	18,846	46,464	4

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, Republican.	James McPherson of Beverly, Democratic.	All Others.
Amesbury,	1,896	682	–
Beverly,	4,154	1,828	–
Danvers,	1,933	601	2
Essex,	362	50	–
Georgetown,	447	72	–
Gloucester,	4,310	569	1
Groveland,	430	72	–
Hamilton,	429	100	1
Haverhill,	7,379	2,157	–
Ipswich,	1,023	194	1
Manchester,	597	117	–
Marblehead,	2,048	512	–
Merrimac,	578	85	–
Newbury,	429	30	–
Newburyport,	2,995	798	–
Rockport,	789	98	–
Rowley,	375	56	1
Salem,	6,387	3,371	–
Salisbury,	358	91	–
Swampscott,	2,207	371	–
Topsfield,	238	36	–
Wenham,	283	40	–
West Newbury,	271	45	–
Totals,	39,918	11,975	6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	William P. Connery, Jr. of Lynn, Democratic.	George F. Hogan of Nahant, Republican.	All Others.
Boxford,	19	147	-
Lawrence,	13,276	4,492	-
Lynn,	13,536	8,141	-
Lynnfield,	102	285	-
Middleton,	69	186	-
Nahant,	278	272	-
North Andover,	992	1,142	-
North Reading,	36	275	-
Peabody,	2,742	1,374	-
Saugus,	1,080	1,731	-
Totals,	32,130	18,045	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	John P. Brennan of Cambridge, Democratic.	Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Republican.	All Others.
Arlington,	2,495	4,947	-
Belmont,	1,171	3,406	-
Cambridge: Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	9,354	12,241	-
Medford,	4,112	7,458	-
Melrose,	1,066	5,397	-
Stoneham,	807	1,714	-
Wakefield,	1,347	2,835	-
Watertown,	2,752	3,710	-
Winchester,	859	2,712	-
Woburn,	2,638	2,222	-
Totals,	26,601	46,642	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Francis X. Tyrrell of Chelsea, Democratic.	Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Republican.	All Others.
Chelsea: Wards 3, 4, 5,	2,834	1,778	-
Everett,	3,149	4,772	-
Malden,	3,917	7,457	-
Revere,	3,586	2,924	-
Somerville,	10,389	14,209	-
Winthrop,	1,336	3,328	-
Totals,	25,211	34,468	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	John J. Douglass of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Boston: Wards 1, 2, 3; Ward 8, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14; Ward 9, Pts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,	26,755	7
Cambridge, Ward 1,	1,653	-
Chelsea, Wards 1, 2,	1,035	-
Totals,	29,443	7

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Democratic, Republican.	All Others.
Boston, Wards 4, 5; Ward 9, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; Wards 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, . . .	48,948	12

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	James A. Gallivan of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Boston, Wards 6, 7; Ward 8, Pts. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, ...	49,865	3

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.	John P. Tierney of Newton, Democratic.	All Others.
Ashland,	474	153	–
Bellingham,	342	231	–
Boston: Wards 21, 22,	6,487	6,706	–
Brookline,	8,602	3,175	–
Dover,	224	60	–
Framingham,	3,076	2,115	–
Franklin,	940	547	–
Holliston,	635	185	–
Hopedale,	760	135	–
Medfield,	404	130	–
Medway,	419	270	–
Milford,	1,296	2,240	–
Millis,	290	174	–
Natick,	2,243	1,943	–
Needham,	2,116	395	–
Newton,	11,298	4,826	–
Norfolk,	222	56	–
Plainville,	401	40	–
Sherborn,	263	43	–
Southborough,	401	214	–
Walpole,	988	501	–
Waltham,	5,468	3,529	–
Wellesley,	2,027	473	–
Weston,	753	134	–
Wrentham,	334	71	–
Totals,	50,463	28,346	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Republican.	Frank A. Manning of Brockton, Democratic.	All Others.
Abington,	931	498	-
Avon,	403	276	-
Boston: Ward 18,	4,664	4,503	-
Braintree,	2,827	722	-
Brockton,	10,779	7,074	-
Canton,	959	808	-
Dedham,	2,146	1,117	-
East Bridgewater,	662	201	-
Easton,	1,420	333	-
Foxborough,	905	182	-
Holbrook,	797	289	-
Milton,	3,091	1,004	-
Norwood,	2,242	1,400	-
Quincy,	11,596	3,783	-
Randolph,	847	918	-
Sharon,	881	201	-
Stoughton,	1,206	836	-
West Bridgewater,	648	88	-
Westwood,	447	92	-
Weymouth,	2,934	1,352	-
Whitman,	1,535	792	-
Totals,	51,920	26,469	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15.

Cities and Towns.	Minerva D. Kepple of Fall River, Democratic.	Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of North Attleborough, Republican.	All Others.
Attleboro,	744	4,057	–
Berkley,	12	117	–
Dighton,	69	509	–
Fall River,	12,753	15,922	–
Freetown,	29	309	–
Lakeville,	18	183	–
Mansfield,	253	1,252	–
North Attleborough,	358	2,577	–
Norton,	65	451	–
Raynham,	36	312	–
Rehoboth,	20	301	–
Seekonk,	43	457	–
Somerset,	217	826	–
Swansea,	105	530	–
Taunton,	3,177	5,285	–
Westport,	64	599	–
Totals,	17,963	33,687	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16.

Cities and Towns.	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican.	George Fox Tucker of Middleborough, Democratic.	All Others.
Acushnet,	341	221	–
Barnstable,	1,167	198	–
Bourne,	557	119	–
Brewster,	188	22	–
Bridgewater,	833	335	–
Carver,	142	18	–
Chatham,	395	37	–
Chilmark,	61	6	–
Cohasset,	632	270	–
Dartmouth,	852	256	–
Dennis,	377	21	–
Duxbury,	369	106	–
Eastham,	115	6	–
Edgartown,	237	31	–
Fairhaven,	1,574	422	–
Falmouth,	863	154	–
Gay Head,	44	–	–
Gosnold,	43	6	–
Halifax,	125	15	–
Hanover,	599	68	–
Hanson,	366	84	–
Harwich,	410	39	–
Hingham,	1,254	511	–
Hull,	411	183	–
Kingston,	352	99	–
Marion,	291	36	–
Marshfield,	467	51	–
Mashpee,	61	1	–
Mattapoisett,	345	35	–
Middleborough,	1,240	631	–
Nantucket,	517	121	–
New Bedford,	12,525	9,731	–
Norwell,	355	46	–
Oak Bluffs,	238	47	–
Orleans,	307	18	–
Pembroke,	233	40	–
Plymouth,	1,595	595	–
Plympton,	104	15	–
Provincetown,	512	175	–
Rochester,	137	21	–
Rockland,	1,215	1,030	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican.	George Fox Tucker of Middleborough, Democratic.	All Others.
Sandwich,	308	140	-
Scituate,	618	222	-
Tisbury,	303	47	-
Truro,	106	18	-
Wareham,	770	245	-
Wellfleet,	203	19	-
West Tisbury,	123	4	-
Yarmouth,	355	55	-
Totals,	35,235	16,570	-

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1926.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,117	296	2	–	4	–
Bourne,	537	184	–	1	1	–
Brewster,	199	29	–	–	–	–
Chatham,	398	58	–	–	1	–
Dennis,	371	48	1	–	1	–
Eastham,	119	17	–	–	–	–
Falmouth,	861	211	2	1	3	–
Harwich,	405	52	2	1	–	–
Mashpee,	58	5	–	–	–	–
Orleans,	302	37	–	–	–	–
Provincetown,	533	241	–	1	–	–
Sandwich,	282	178	6	–	–	–
Truro,	106	23	–	–	–	–
Wellfleet,	216	29	1	–	–	–
Yarmouth,	344	73	1	1	–	–
Totals,	5,848	1,481	15	5	10	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	1,381	1,578	36	26	47	–
Alford,	57	25	–	–	2	–
Becket,	152	45	1	–	1	–
Cheshire,	240	132	1	1	1	–
Clarksburg,	292	88	4	–	5	–
Dalton,	922	394	1	3	1	–
Egremont,	109	21	–	–	–	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Florida,	100	11	–	1	1	–
Great Barrington,	893	644	4	3	6	–
Hancock,	89	7	1	–	–	–
Hinsdale,	178	139	–	1	1	–
Lanesborough,	236	60	1	–	6	–
Lee,	524	417	4	3	2	–
Lenox,	390	377	4	4	6	–
Monterey,	75	16	–	–	–	–
Mount Washington,	12	9	–	–	–	–
New Ashford,	11	11	–	–	–	–
New Marlborough,	135	56	1	–	1	–
North Adams,	3,045	2,737	41	18	31	–
Otis,	83	9	–	–	1	–
Peru,	11	11	–	–	–	–
Pittsfield,	6,795	4,913	75	26	28	–
Richmond,	133	22	1	–	–	–
Sandisfield,	26	16	2	–	1	–
Savoy,	43	10	–	–	–	–
Sheffield,	236	53	–	1	–	–
Stockbridge,	399	156	5	–	1	–
Tyringham,	56	24	–	1	–	–
Washington,	32	–	–	2	–	–
West Stockbridge,	199	113	1	5	3	–
Williamstown,	750	244	–	1	1	–
Windsor,	56	5	–	–	–	–
Totals,	17,660	12,343	183	96	146	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	353	207	5	1	7	–
Attleboro,	3,872	1,121	33	6	17	–
Berkley,	186	17	–	–	2	–
Dartmouth,	891	269	7	2	9	–
Dighton,	545	80	2	–	–	–
Easton,	1,316	450	5	6	4	–
Fairhaven,	1,599	442	7	5	1	–
Fall River,	16,245	13,607	108	81	252	–
Freetown,	318	35	–	–	1	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Mansfield,	1,332	374	15	–	6	–
New Bedford,	12,784	10,333	158	95	102	–
North Attleborough,	2,123	818	23	13	15	–
Norton,	467	89	–	–	3	–
Raynham,	319	61	4	1	23	–
Rehoboth,	288	37	–	1	2	–
Seekonk,	438	50	–	–	–	–
Somerset,	828	229	2	1	1	–
Swansea,	551	87	–	–	8	–
Taunton,	5,150	4,318	67	17	26	–
Westport,	606	83	4	1	4	–
Totals,	50,211	32,707	440	230	483	–

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	63	9	–	–	–	–
Edgartown,	238	42	–	1	–	–
Gay Head,	50	–	–	–	–	–
Gosnold,	43	6	–	–	–	–
Oak Bluffs,	232	69	1	–	1	–
Tisbury,	327	44	–	1	2	–
West Tisbury,	131	8	1	–	–	–
Totals,	1,084	178	2	2	3	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	1,985	970	34	10	14	–
Andover,	2,284	633	7	3	11	–
Beverly,	4,666	1,747	25	4	7	–
Boxford,	163	18	–	2	–	–
Danvers,	1,995	811	16	4	3	–
Essex,	361	73	1	–	1	–
Georgetown,	546	86	1	–	–	1

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Gloucester,	3,917	1,355	14	12	12	-
Groveland,	494	126	5	1	-	-
Hamilton,	418	160	1	-	1	-
Haverhill,	7,729	3,024	142	39	57	-
Ipswich,	1,046	281	6	-	1	-
Lawrence,	7,563	10,964	154	63	137	-
Lynn,	13,059	9,473	148	89	44	-
Lynnfield,	378	62	1	-	-	-
Manchester,	578	217	-	-	1	-
Marblehead,	2,044	724	5	7	2	-
Merrimac,	633	109	10	1	-	-
Methuen,	3,940	1,498	40	12	40	-
Middleton,	235	49	2	-	1	-
Nahant,	350	233	1	-	2	-
Newbury,	457	47	4	-	-	-
Newburyport,	3,156	1,288	26	5	6	-
North Andover,	1,558	719	7	15	7	-
Peabody,	2,274	2,234	27	9	16	-
Rockport,	772	197	14	6	5	-
Rowley,	414	78	-	-	-	-
Salem,	6,300	5,069	51	45	31	-
Salisbury,	370	149	5	2	-	-
Saugus,	2,480	622	22	20	2	3
Swampscott,	2,314	499	8	3	2	-
Topsfield,	250	52	-	1	-	-
Wenham,	304	50	3	-	-	-
West Newbury,	295	55	5	-	1	-
Totals,	75,328	43,672	785	353	404	4

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	198	17	1	-	1	-
Bernardston,	210	22	1	1	1	-
Buckland,	409	94	6	-	-	-
Charlemont,	197	14	-	-	-	-
Colrain,	290	41	1	-	-	-
Conway,	137	20	3	1	1	-
Deerfield,	402	96	7	1	-	-

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Erving,	262	89	1	1	–	–
Gill,	190	15	–	–	–	–
Greenfield,	3,313	1,293	125	8	14	–
Hawley,	54	–	–	–	–	–
Heath,	54	5	–	–	–	–
Leverett,	90	3	–	–	–	–
Leyden,	68	4	–	–	1	–
Monroe,	17	4	–	–	–	–
Montague,	1,074	970	27	3	8	–
New Salem,	127	17	–	–	–	–
Northfield,	494	53	1	1	–	–
Orange,	1,395	206	15	1	5	–
Rowe,	50	10	–	–	–	–
Shelburne,	508	54	–	–	–	–
Shutesbury,	34	6	–	–	–	–
Sunderland,	196	29	3	–	–	–
Warwick,	101	9	–	1	–	–
Wendell,	76	25	–	1	1	–
Whately,	159	39	–	–	–	–
Totals,	10,105	3,135	191	19	32	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	772	394	4	4	4	–
Blandford,	120	6	–	–	–	–
Brimfield,	171	38	–	–	–	–
Chester,	196	71	7	–	1	–
Chicopee,	3,674	3,957	64	36	86	–
East Longmeadow,	515	130	2	–	1	–
Granville,	200	16	–	–	–	–
Hampden,	175	57	–	–	–	–
Holland,	20	9	1	–	–	–
Holyoke,	6,675	8,945	88	49	76	–
Longmeadow,	1,088	199	2	2	2	–
Ludlow,	602	553	5	5	11	–
Monson,	786	329	7	5	7	–
Montgomery,	35	6	–	–	–	–
Palmer,	1,225	1,032	8	8	12	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party	All Others.
Russell,	280	71	1	1	–	–
Southwick,	221	24	–	–	–	–
Springfield,	17,276	11,413	141	51	64	–
Tolland,	23	4	–	–	–	–
Wales,	93	11	–	–	1	–
West Springfield,	2,354	1,544	13	10	19	–
Westfield,	2,746	1,884	10	3	15	–
Wilbraham,	284	100	5	–	–	–
Totals,	39,531	30,793	358	174	299	–

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	1,287	302	4	1	1	–
Belchertown,	337	154	3	–	–	–
Chesterfield,	121	20	1	–	–	–
Cummington,	135	9	–	–	–	–
Easthampton,	1,393	847	39	18	25	–
Enfield,	152	38	–	1	–	–
Goshen,	71	1	–	–	–	–
Granby,	155	17	–	–	–	–
Greenwich,	85	16	–	–	–	–
Hadley,	257	120	1	–	–	–
Hatfield,	181	187	–	–	–	–
Huntington,	274	155	1	2	–	–
Middlefield,	47	13	–	–	–	–
Northampton,	3,726	2,660	53	9	18	–
Pelham,	101	14	1	–	–	–
Plainfield,	75	6	–	–	–	–
Prescott,	51	7	–	–	–	–
South Hadley,	1,420	568	18	3	5	–
Southampton,	221	37	1	–	–	–
Ware,	645	1,179	9	11	11	–
Westhampton,	117	3	–	–	–	–
Williamsburg,	408	188	1	–	–	–
Worthington,	111	8	–	–	–	–
Totals,	11,370	6,549	132	45	60	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Acton,	657	127	2	1	–	–
Arlington,	5,132	2,566	20	6	4	–
Ashby,	177	15	6	–	–	–
Ashland,	509	161	1	–	–	–
Ayer,	551	372	3	1	4	–
Bedford,	401	125	–	–	1	–
Belmont,	3,586	1,202	6	4	2	–
Billerica,	836	482	7	2	6	–
Boxborough,	64	22	–	–	1	–
Burlington,	248	104	–	2	–	–
Cambridge,	12,101	12,837	56	30	32	–
Carlisle	139	17	–	1	–	–
Chelmsford,	1,628	490	13	5	1	–
Concord,	1,383	728	–	–	–	–
Dracut,	667	445	5	3	5	–
Dunstable,	85	19	–	–	2	–
Everett,	5,689	2,975	49	25	21	–
Framingham,	3,423	2,202	8	1	10	–
Groton,	557	219	2	–	–	–
Holliston,	677	203	3	–	1	–
Hopkinton,	533	383	–	–	2	–
Hudson,	1,418	902	6	1	8	–
Lexington,	1,752	635	5	3	–	–
Lincoln,	293	113	–	–	–	–
Littleton,	385	48	–	–	–	–
Lowell,	12,333	14,395	73	63	55	–
Malden,	9,387	3,555	75	21	26	–
Marlborough,	3,045	2,347	24	6	10	–
Maynard,	1,018	654	66	2	19	–
Medford,	8,287	4,341	51	23	25	–
Melrose,	5,694	1,225	15	4	1	–
Natick,	2,522	1,978	6	7	5	–
Newton,	12,306	4,821	14	7	9	–
North Reading,	309	38	–	–	2	–
Pepperell,	517	243	2	3	–	–
Reading,	2,588	523	7	2	4	–
Sherborn,	286	62	1	–	–	–
Shirley,	316	170	1	2	–	–
Somerville,	15,085	10,884	51	20	16	–
Stoneham,	1,888	830	9	–	5	–
Stow,	274	44	–	–	–	–
Sudbury,	338	35	–	–	2	–
Tewksbury,	357	145	1	–	–	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic	Walter S. Hutchins Greenfield, Socialist Party	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party	All Others.
Townsend,	429	69	3	–	2	–
Tyngsborough,	226	41	–	1	–	–
Wakefield,	3,048	1,454	18	5	9	–
Waltham,	5,714	3,723	19	13	14	–
Watertown,	3,931	2,816	16	7	7	–
Wayland,	532	252	5	3	1	–
Westford,	515	203	2	1	2	–
Weston,	796	141	1	–	–	–
Wilmington,	489	123	1	2	2	–
Winchester,	2,854	972	4	–	1	–
Woburn,	2,700	2,504	11	7	8	–
Totals,	140,675	85,980	668	284	325	–

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	519	159	–	–	–	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	452	244	6	–	1	–
Bellingham,	442	220	3	–	5	–
Braintree,	2,889	947	14	–	9	–
Brookline,	9,139	3,677	28	4	8	–
Canton,	983	845	4	1	5	–
Cohasset,	666	355	1	–	1	–
Dedham,	2,118	1,350	20	7	13	–
Dover,	214	92	–	–	–	–
Foxborough,	937	211	3	1	1	–
Franklin,	1,027	605	7	3	6	–
Holbrook,	841	281	9	2	–	–
Medfield,	450	173	–	–	–	–
Medway,	448	307	8	2	1	–
Millis,	342	175	3	1	–	–
Milton,	3,094	1,240	6	1	4	–
Needham,	2,223	448	11	1	4	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller, of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Norfolk,	230	63	2	1	–	–
Norwood,	2,349	1,493	14	4	8	–
Plainville,	426	39	3	1	1	–
Quincy,	11,293	4,928	92	37	58	–
Randolph,	961	859	6	1	6	–
Sharon,	848	274	6	2	3	–
Stoughton,	1,214	887	7	3	3	–
Walpole,	1,075	544	8	2	7	–
Wellesley,	2,135	549	3	1	4	–
Westwood,	451	126	6	–	–	–
Weymouth,	3,034	1,565	32	4	2	–
Wrentham,	339	88	–	1	1	–
Totals,	50,620	22,585	302	80	151	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	966	522	11	2	4	–
Bridgewater,	934	337	8	2	8	–
Brockton,	11,564	6,410	132	55	79	–
Carver,	155	19	–	2	–	–
Duxbury,	415	106	–	–	1	–
East Bridgewater,	676	208	8	2	2	–
Halifax,	134	12	2	–	–	–
Hanover,	664	78	6	2	–	–
Hanson,	412	92	4	–	2	–
Hingham,	1,336	574	5	1	–	1
Hull,	402	270	1	–	–	–
Kingston,	359	118	3	1	–	–
Lakeville,	208	23	–	–	–	–
Marion,	282	54	–	–	–	–
Marshfield,	502	73	–	–	1	–
Mattapoisett,	360	45	1	–	–	–
Middleborough,	1,573	408	7	1	1	–
Norwell,	367	79	1	–	1	–
Pembroke,	228	52	–	–	–	–
Plymouth,	1,697	703	22	12	4	–
Plympton,	122	12	–	–	–	–
Rochester,	140	23	–	–	–	–
Rockland,	1,502	1,074	24	4	8	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Scituate,	644	275	–	1	1	–
Wareham,	822	298	3	–	1	–
West Bridgewater,	642	99	3	2	2	–
Whitman,	1,580	794	23	1	6	–
Totals,	28,686	12,758	264	88	121	1

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	76,521	100,094	660	281	412	–
Chelsea,	3,234	2,886	91	25	29	–
Revere,	3,967	3,426	56	19	49	–
Winthrop,	3,552	1,454	11	3	9	–
Totals,	87,274	107,860	818	328	499	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	373	118	3	1	–	–
Athol,	2,275	665	14	4	5	–
Auburn,	1,037	329	4	9	7	–
Barre,	475	291	–	–	1	–
Berlin,	318	17	–	–	–	–
Blackstone,	316	890	3	4	3	–
Bolton,	193	20	–	–	1	–
Boylston,	249	36	–	–	–	–
Brookfield,	352	97	3	–	1	–
Charlton,	406	100	1	1	3	–
Clinton,	2,189	2,385	27	15	20	–
Dana,	224	63	–	–	–	–
Douglas,	500	77	1	–	1	–
Dudley,	359	424	6	10	21	–
East Brookfield,	145	74	2	2	–	–
Fitchburg,	6,110	4,158	130	51	49	–
Gardner,	2,559	1,222	81	19	24	–
Grafton,	1,138	517	5	3	3	–
Hardwick,	342	300	1	–	2	–
Harvard,	336	68	–	–	–	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Holden,	670	119	3	–	1	–
Hopedale,	814	128	–	–	–	–
Hubbardston,	202	37	3	–	2	–
Lancaster,	482	140	–	–	2	–
Leicester,	717	546	7	2	7	–
Leominster,	3,496	1,823	19	20	10	–
Lunenburg,	381	28	2	–	–	–
Mendon,	244	40	–	–	–	–
Milford,	1,610	2,147	27	9	23	–
Millbury,	1,049	716	4	2	9	–
Millville,	240	349	1	2	7	–
New Braintree,	73	23	–	–	–	–
North Brookfield,	577	355	5	3	1	–
Northborough,	519	114	–	–	–	–
Northbridge,	1,574	803	6	5	6	–
Oakham,	120	20	1	–	–	–
Oxford,	737	283	6	2	4	–
Paxton,	141	18	–	–	–	–
Petersham,	215	44	2	–	–	–
Phillipston,	87	6	–	–	–	–
Princeton,	197	11	–	–	–	–
Royalston,	148	27	–	–	–	–
Rutland,	233	71	–	–	–	–
Shrewsbury,	1,124	251	1	1	4	–
Southborough,	444	230	1	–	1	–
Southbridge,	1,718	2,084	15	18	40	–
Spencer,	957	846	5	6	9	–
Sterling,	413	59	1	–	1	–
Sturbridge,	274	115	2	–	4	–
Sutton,	377	131	1	–	–	–
Templeton,	763	191	8	1	1	–
Upton,	596	143	–	–	–	–
Uxbridge,	983	683	7	3	8	–
Warren,	631	292	3	1	5	–
Webster,	1,410	1,556	30	23	60	–
West Boylston,	433	57	–	–	–	–
West Brookfield,	315	78	–	–	–	–
Westborough,	1,187	410	2	2	2	–
Westminster,	306	30	1	1	–	–
Winchendon,	868	529	5	4	5	–
Worcester,	28,874	19,805	143	82	120	–
Totals,	76,095	47,189	592	306	473	–

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.	William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.	Samuel Leger of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.	Lewis Marks of Boston, Workers Party.	All Others.
Barnstable,	5,848	1,481	15	5	10	–
Berkshire,	17,660	12,343	183	96	146	–
Bristol,	50,211	32,707	440	230	483	–
Dukes County,	1,084	178	2	2	3	–
Essex,	75,328	43,672	785	353	404	4
Franklin,	10,105	3,135	191	19	32	–
Hampden,	39,531	30,793	358	174	299	–
Hampshire,	11,370	6,549	132	45	60	–
Middlesex,	140,675	85,980	668	284	325	–
Nantucket,	519	159	–	–	–	–
Norfolk,	50,620	22,585	302	80	151	–
Plymouth,	28,686	12,758	264	88	121	1
Suffolk,	87,274	107,860	818	328	499	–
Worcester,	76,095	47,189	592	306	473	–
Totals,	595,006	407,389	4,750	2,010	3,006	5

For Lieutenant Governor.

Frank G. Allen of Norwood (Republican),	561,059 votes.
Daniel T. Blessington of Somerville (Socialist Labor Party),	5,804 "
Albert Oddie of Brockton (Workers Party),	6,028 "
Dennis F. Reagan of Brockton (Socialist Party),	9,044 "
Edmond P. Talbot of Fall River (Democratic),	394,011 "
All others,	5 "

For Secretary.

Harry J. Canter of Boston (Workers Party),	23,361 votes.
Frank W. Cavanaugh of Newton (Democratic),	385,560 "
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (Republican),	515,880 "
Stephen S. Surridge of Lynn (Socialist Labor Party),	5,006 "
Edith M. Williams of Brookline (Socialist Party),	9,146 "
All others,	10 "

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield (Socialist Party),	15,522 votes.
Winfield A. Dwyer of Boston (Workers Party),	20,266 "
Daniel England of Pittsfield (Democratic),	365,892 "
Henry Hess of Boston (Socialist Labor Party),	5,831 "
William S. Youngman of Brookline (Republican),	516,885 "
All others,	4 "

For Auditor.

Leon Arkin of Boston (Socialist Party),	11,268 votes.
Strabo V. Claggett of Newton (Democratic),	423,815 "
Alonzo B. Cook of Boston (Republican),	457,335 "
Emma P. Hutchins of Boston (Workers Party),	13,049 "
John R. MacKinnon of Lowell (Socialist Labor Party),	6,543 "
All others,	10 "

For Attorney-General.

Isadore Harris of Boston (Socialist Labor Party),	9,393 votes.
Max Lerner of Worcester (Workers Party),	12,269 "
Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge (Republican),	526,048 "
John Weaver Sherman of Boston (Socialist Party),	9,931 "
John E. Swift of Milford (Democratic),	373,060 "
All others,	7 "

For Executive Councillors.

First District.

Mark M. Duff of New Bedford (Republican), . . 83,643 votes.
All others, ... 34 "

Second District.

Chester I. Campbell of Quincy (Republican), . . 73,057 votes.
Augustus W. Perry of Boston (Democratic), . . 39,272 "

Third District.

Charles Sumner Smith of Lincoln (Republican), . . 78,081 votes.
All others, ... 7 "

Fourth District.

James F. Powers of Boston (Democratic), . . . 76,614 votes.
Robert J. Taylor of Boston (Republican), . . 26,514 "
All others, ... 2 "

Fifth District.

Charles M. Boyle of Peabody (Democratic), . . 34,212 votes.
Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn (Republican), . . . 59,649 "
Wade H. Pinkham of Haverhill (Socialist Party), . 2,445 "
All others, ... 3 "

Sixth District.

Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden (Republican), . . 83,186 votes.
All others, ... 27 "

Seventh District.

Charles A. Brett of Worcester (Democratic), . . 46,213 votes.
Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester (Republican), . . 74,005 "

Eighth District.

Francis W. Aldrich of Springfield (Republican), . . 83,469 votes.
All others, ... 1 vote.

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH,
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1927-1928

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency ALVAN T. FULLER (*R.*)
of Malden,
GOVERNOR.

His Honor FRANK G. ALLEN (*R.*)
of Norwood,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.

I. — Mark M. Duff (*R.*) of New Bedford.
II. — Chester I. Campbell (*R.*) of Quincy.
III. — Charles S. Smith (*R.*) of Lincoln.
IV. — James F. Powers (*D.*) of Boston.
V. — Eugene B. Fraser (*R.*) of Lynn.
VI. — Harvey L. Boutwell (*R.*) of Malden.
VII. — Pehr G. Holmes (*R.*) of Worcester.
VIII. — Francis W. Aldrich (*R.*) of Springfield.

Secretary to the Governor.

Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly Farms.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor.

Francis O. P. Carlson of Winchester.

Executive Secretary.

William L. Reed of Boston.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Powers, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holmes.

On Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Smith, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Duff, Mr. Fraser.

On Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads. — Mr. Holmes, *Chairman*, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Powers, Mr. Boutwell.

On State House. — Mr. Smith, *Chairman*, Mr. Duff, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holmes.

On Military and Naval Affairs. — Mr. Aldrich, *Chairman*, Mr. Smith, Mr. Powers, Mr. Duff, Mr. Boutwell.

On Nominations. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Campbell.

Messenger to the Governor and Council.

Ernest W. Ricker, ... Haverhill.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERIC W. COOK (*R.*) of Somerville.

Herbert H. Boynton, *Deputy*,	Boston.
Peter F. J. Carney, *Deputy*,	Melrose.
John H. Edmonds, *Archives Division*,	Cambridge.
Louis A. Phillips, *Public Records Division*,	Waltham.
William G. Grundy, *Census Division*,	Watertown.
Edgar A. Bowers, *Vital Statistics Division*,	Framingham.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN (*R.*) of Brookline.

Karl H. Oliver, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*,	Needham.
A. Harris Paton, *Second Deputy*,	Melrose.
James C. Bond, *Paying Teller*,	Newton.
Arthur N. Newhall, *Warrant Teller*,	Stoneham.
Harry A. Thompson, *Assistant Warrant Teller*,	Somerville.
Raymond S. Dolber, *Accountant*,	Waltham.
William J. Gilfoil, *Receiving Teller*,	Needham.
Herbert J. Millen, *Assistant Receiving Teller*,	Waverley.

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK (*R.*) of Boston.

Daniel K. Denniston, *First Deputy Auditor*	Waltham.
James W. Bean, *Deputy Auditor*,	Cambridge.

Attorney-General.

ARTHUR K. READING (*R.*) of Cambridge.

Franklin Delano Putnam, *Assistant*,	Boston.
Joseph E. Warner, *Assistant*,	Taunton.
Roger Clapp, *Assistant*,	Brookline.
Charles F. Lovejoy, *Assistant*,	Swampscott.
Melville Fuller Weston, *Assistant*,	Reading.
Samuel H. Lewis, *Assistant*,	Cambridge.
Ralph W. Stearns, *Assistant*,	Newton.
Emma Fall Schofield, *Assistant*,	Malden.
Gerald J. Callahan, *Assistant*,	Holyoke.

Governor's Staff.

The Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Quincy (Wollaston).

Lt. Col. Porter B. Chase, *Adjutant General*, . . . Newton.
Maj. Robert O. Dalton, *Adjutant General*, . . . Cambridge.

Aides-de-Camp.

(*Personal.*)

Capt. Walter M. Pratt, ... Boston.
Capt. William M. Snow, ... Worcester.

(*Dctailed.*)

Lt. Col. Horace Z. Landon, *211th Coast Artillery* (*AA*), Newtonville.
Maj. Edward J. Sampson, *Quartermaster Corps*, . . Boston.
Maj. Ernest D. Hatch, *Medical Corps*, ... Brookline.
Maj. Harold Winslow, *101st Field Artillery*, . . . New Bedford.
Capt. Francis X. Phelan, *101st Infantry*, . . . Boston.
Capt. Theodore L. Storer, *101st Field Artillery*, . . Cambridge.
Capt. Herbert F. Hartwell, *51st Infantry Brigade*, . Gardner.
1st Lt. Louis Hasbrouck, *104th Infantry*, . . . Springfield.

Massachusetts National Guard.

Inspector General's Department.

Lt. Col. Henry D. Cormerais, *State Inspector*, . . Newton.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lt. Col. Ralph M. Smith, *State Judge Advocate*, . . Somerville.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lt. Col. Harry G. Chase, *State Quartermaster*, . . Boston.
Lt. Col. Frank J. Killilea, *United States Property and Disbursing Officer*, ... Lawrence.

Ordnance Department.

Lt. Col. Charles C. Stanchfield, *State Ordnance Officer*, Chelsea.

Medical Department.

Col. Frank P. Williams, *State Surgeon*, ... Brookline.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, . . . BY DISTRICTS.

Hon. WELLINGTON WELLS (*R.*), *President.*

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Cape and Plymouth,	Donald W. Nicholson (*R.*),	Wareham, . . .	At home.
First Bristol, . .	James G. Moran (*R.*), . .	Mansfield, 59 Union Street,	At home.
Second Bristol, . .	Walter E. McLane (*R.*), .	Fall River, 95 June Street,	At home.
Third Bristol, . .	Alfred M. Bessette (*R.*), .	New Bedford, 59 Central Avenue.	At home.
Plymouth, . . .	George M. Webber (*R.*), .	East Bridgewater, 290 Central Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Walter Shuebruk (*R.*), . .	Cohasset, . . .	At home.
Norfolk, . . .	Henry L. Kincaide (*R.*), .	Quincy, 33 Whitney Road,	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Norfolk and Middlesex.	Samuel H. Wragg (*R.*),	Needham Heights, 37 High Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk,	Erland F. Fish (*R.*),	Brookline, 207 Mountfort Street.	At home.
First Suffolk,	Edward J. Cox (*R.*),	Chelsea, 32 Reynolds Avenue.	At home.
Second Suffolk,	John B. Cashman (*D.*),	Boston (East), 5 Lamson Street.	At home.
Third Suffolk,	Wellington Wells (*R.*),	Boston, 171 Bay State Road.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk,	Robert E. Bigney (*D.*),	Boston (South), 531 Fourth Street.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk,	James J. Mulvey (*D.*),	Boston (Roxbury), 46 Cobden Street.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk,	Gaspar G. Bacon (*R.*),	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 222 Prince Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk,	William I. Hennessey (*D.*),	Boston (Dorchester), 333 Geneva Avenue.	At home.
Eighth Suffolk,	Thomas H. Bilodeau (*R.*),	Boston (Dorchester Center), 32 Roslin Street.	At home.
First Essex,	Charles H. Annis (*R.*),	Lynn, 1 Stephen Street,	At home.

Second Essex, . .	George B. Farrington (*R.*), .	Salem, 32 Barr Street, .	At home.
Third Essex, . .	Cornelius F. Haley (*R.*), .	Rowley, Main Street, .	At home.
Fourth Essex, . .	J. Bradford Davis (*R.*), .	Haverhill, 16 Johnson Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex, . .	Hugh A. Cregg (*R.*), . .	Methuen, 170 Oakside Avenue.	At home.
First Middlesex, .	Edward T. Simoneau (*R.*), .	Marlborough, 24 Ellis Avenue.	At home.
Second Middlesex, .	Clarence P. Kidder (*R.*), .	Cambridge, 34 Magazine Street.	At home.
Third Middlesex, .	Warren C. Daggett (*R.*), .	Somerville, 148A Summer Street.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex, .	Alvin E. Bliss (*R.*), . .	Malden, 92 Maple Street,	At home.
Fifth Middlesex, .	George G. Moyse (*R.*), . .	Waltham, 52 Chester Avenue.	At home.
Sixth Middlesex, .	Charles C. Warren (*R.*), .	Arlington, 15 Maple Street,	At home.
Seventh Middlesex, .	Joseph R. Cotton (*R.*), .	Lexington, 53 Middle Street.	At home.
Eighth Middlesex, .	Walter Perham (*R.*), . .	Chelmsford, Westford Street.	At home.
First Worcester, .	Charles W. Johnson (*R.*), .	Worcester, 2 Downing Street.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Second Worcester, .	Charles S. Holden (*R.*), .	Worcester, 17 Beeching Street.	At home.
Third Worcester, .	Charles H. Hartshorn (*R.*), .	Gardner, 15 Reservoir Street.	At home.
Fourth Worcester, .	Elbert M. Crockett (*R.*), .	Milford, 45 Forest Street,	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	John E. Thayer, Jr. (*R.*), .	Lancaster, ...	Boston, 33 Marlborough Street.
Berkshire, . . .	Harvey A. Gallup (*R.*), .	North Adams, 28 Spring Street.	Boston, Adams House.
Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	Frederick E. Judd (*R.*), .	Southampton, cor. Main and Maple Streets.	Boston, 23 Temple Street.
Franklin and Hampshire.	George K. Pond (*R.*), . .	Greenfield, 42 Highland Avenue.	Boston, Adams House.
First Hampden, .	George D. Chamberlain (*R.*),	Springfield, 127 Mulberry Street.	Boston, Unity House.
Second Hampden, .	Daniel A. Martin (*D.*), .	Holyoke, 154 Walnut Street.	Boston, Adams House.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. WELLINGTON WELLS, *President.*

RIGHT.	LEFT.
1. Hon. Charles W. Johnson.	1. Hon. Alvin E. Bliss.
2. Hon. Frederick E. Judd.	2. Hon. Walter E. McLane.
3. Hon. J. Bradford Davis.	3. Hon. James G. Moran.
4. Hon. Hugh A. Cregg.	4. Hon. Charles C. Warren.
5. Hon. Harvey A. Gallup.	5. Hon. George B. Farrington.
6. Hon. Robert E. Bigney.	6. Hon. Charles S. Holden.
7. Hon. Warren C. Daggett.	7. Hon. Joseph R. Cotton.
8. Hon. Elbert M. Crockett.	8. Hon. George G. Moyse.
9. Hon. Clarence P. Kidder.	9. Hon. John E. Thayer, Jr.
10. Hon. Alfred M. Bessette.	10. Hon. Samuel H. Wragg.
11. Hon. George M. Webber.	11. Hon. Walter Perham.
12. Hon. Cornelius F. Haley.	12. Hon. Henry L. Kincaide.
13. Hon. Charles H. Annis.	13. ——(Vacant)——
14. Hon. Donald W. Nicholson.	14. Hon. John B. Cashman.
15. Hon. James J. Mulvey.	15. Hon. William I. Hennessey.
16. Hon. Daniel A. Martin.	16. Hon. Edward J. Cox.
17. Hon. George K. Pond.	17. Hon. Thomas H. Bilodeau.
18. Hon. Erland F. Fish.	18. Hon. Edward T. Simoneau.
19. Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon.	19. Hon. Charles H. Hartshorn.
20. Hon. George D. Chamberlain.	20. Hon. Walter Shuebruk.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

HON. WELLINGTON WELLS (Third Suffolk), *President.*

Annis, Charles H.,	*First Essex District.*
Bacon, Gaspar G.,	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Bessette, Alfred M.,	*Third Bristol District.*
Bigney, Robert E.,	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Bilodeau, Thomas H.,	*Eighth Suffolk District.*
Bliss, Alvin E.,	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Cashman, John B.,	*Second Suffolk District.*
Chamberlain, George D.,	*First Hampden District.*
Cotton, Joseph R.,	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Cox, Edward J.,	*First Suffolk District.*
Cregg, Hugh A.,	*Fifth Essex District.*
Crockett, Elbert M.,	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Daggett, Warren C.,	*Third Middlesex District.*
Davis, J. Bradford,	*Fourth Essex District.*
Farrington, George B.,	*Second Essex District.*
Fish, Erland F.,	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Gallup, Harvey A.,	*Berkshire District.*
Haley, Cornelius F.,	*Third Essex District.*
Hartshorn, Charles H.,	*Third Worcester District.*
Hennessey, William I.,	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Holden, Charles S.,	*Second Worcester District.*

Johnson, Charles W.,	*First Worcester District.*
Judd, Frederick E.,	*Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District.*
Kidder, Clarence P.,	*Second Middlesex District.*
Kincaide, Henry L.,	*Norfolk District.*
Martin, Daniel A.,	*Second Hampden District.*
McLane, Walter E.,	*Second Bristol District.*
Moran, James G.,	*First Bristol District.*
Moyse, George G.,	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Mulvey, James J.,	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Nicholson, Donald W.,	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Perham, Walter,	*Eighth Middlesex District.*
Pond, George K.,	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Shuebruk, Walter,	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Simoneau, Edward T.,	*First Middlesex District.*
Thayer, John E., Jr.,	*Worcester and Hampden District.*
Warren, Charles C.,	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Webber, George M.,	*Plymouth District.*
Wells, Wellington [*President*],	*Third Suffolk District.*
Wragg, Samuel H.,	*Norfolk and Middlesex District.*

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon. WELLINGTON WELLS, Boston, *President*, Room 331.

WILLIAM H. SANGER, Boston, *Clerk*, Room 330.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Quincy (Wollaston), *Assistant Clerk*, Room 330.

CHARLES O. HOLT, Somerville, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Room 200.

Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D., Boston, *Chaplain*.

JOHN D. WRIGHT, Brookline, *Clerk of the Committee on Rules*, Room 330.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, Lowell, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk*.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55).

WILLIAM E. DORMAN, Lynn, Room 304.

FERNALD HUTCHINS, Dedham, *Assistant*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members are designated as follows: R, Republican; D, Democrat.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable, . .	Harry B. Albro (R), . .	Falmouth.
	Bourne, . .		
	Falmouth, . .		
	Mashpee, . .		
	Sandwich, . .		
2	Brewster, . .	Francis H. Perry (R), .	Brewster.
	Chatham, . .		
	Dennis, . . .		
	Eastham, . .		
	Harwich, . .		
	Orleans, . . .		
	Provincetown, .		
	Truro, . . .		
	Wellfleet, . .		
	Yarmouth, . .		

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	Clarksburg, . .	Joseph N. Roach (D), .	North Adams.
	Florida, . . .		
	North Adams, .		

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Adams, Cheshire, Savoy, Williamstown,	Elmer L. McCulloch (R),	Adams.
3	Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield, Richmond,	William A. Akeroyd (R), Charles R. Foote (R), Ralph E. Otis (R),	Lanesborough. Pittsfield. Pittsfield.
4	Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington, Windsor,	Charles H. Shaylor (R),	Lee.
5	Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge,	William L. DuBois (R),	W. Stockbridge.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1	Attleboro, No. Attleborough,	Charles S. Holden (R), Francis J. Kelley (R),	Attleboro. N. Attleboro'.
2	Easton, Mansfield, Norton,	Clinton E. Austin (R),	Mansfield.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL—*Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8, . . . Raynham, . .	Walter G. Powers (R), .	Taunton.
4	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, . . .	William J. Davison (R), .	Taunton.
5	Berkley, . . . Dighton, . . Freetown, . . Rehoboth, . . Seekonk, . . Swansea, . . Taunton, Ward 6,	J. Willis Andrews (R), .	Dighton.
6	Acushnet, . . New Bedford, Wards 1, 2, .	Oscar U. Dionne (R), . L. T. Woolfenden (R), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7	Fairhaven, . . New Bedford, Wards 3, 4, .	Chester W. Chase (R), . D. Herbert Cook (R), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8	Dartmouth, . . New Bedford, Wards 5, 6, .	Andrew P. Doyle (R), . John Halliwell (R), . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
9	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, . . .	Benjamin Barnes (R), . John Ford (D), . . .	Fall River. Fall River.
10	Fall River, Wards 3, 4, . . .	Joseph L. Hurley (D), .	Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 5, 7, 9, . . Somerset, . .	Thomas N. Ashton (R), . Louis E. Hathaway (R), .	Fall River. Fall River.
12	Fall River, Wards 6, 8, . . . Westport, . .	Thomas C. Crowther (R), William F. Thomas (R), .	Fall River. Fall River.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury,	Ernest J. Dean (R),	Chilmark.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.*

1	Amesbury, Merrimac, Salisbury,	Ernest W. Haskell,	Merrimac.
2	Haverhill,	Archibald M. Estabrook,	Haverhill.
		Allan B. MacGregor,	Haverhill.
		Richard J. McCormick,	Haverhill.
3	Lawrence, Wards 1, 2,	Robert W. Dow,	Methuen.
	Methuen,	Henry D. Rockwell,	No. Andover.
	No. Andover,	Carl Woekel,	Methuen.
4	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4,	Michael H. Jordan,	Lawrence.
5	Lawrence, Ward 5,	James E. Warren,	Lawrence.
6	Lawrence, Ward 6,	Arthur F. Ganley,	Lawrence.
	Andover,	Thomas J. Lane,	Lawrence.
7	Boxford, Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield,	Ralph Wheelright,	Danvers.
8	Peabody, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	John A. Jones,	Peabody.

* No political designation for representatives to General Court in Essex County.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Lynn, Wards 2, 5,	Charles W. Ames,	Lynn.
	Peabody, Ward 1,	Charles Symonds,	Lynn.
10	Lynn, Wards 1, 6, 7,	Tony A. Garofano,	Saugus.
	Lynnfield,	Fred A. Hutchinson,	Lynn.
	Saugus,	C. F. Nelson Pratt,	Saugus.
11	Lynn, Wards 3, 4,	William A. Baldwin,	Lynn.
	Nahant,	Alfred W. Ingalls,	Lynn.
		Frank W. Osborne,	Lynn.
12	Marblehead,	James D. Bentley,	Swampscott.
	Salem, Ward 5,	Joseph Martin,	Marblehead.
	Swampscott,		
13	Salem, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Richard D. Seamans,	Salem.
14	Salem, Wards 4, 6,	Francis E. Rafter,	Salem.
15	Beverly,	James A. Torrey,	Beverly.
	Hamilton,	Willard O. Wylie,	Beverly.
	Wenham,		
16	Essex,	Martha N. Brooks,	Gloucester.
	Gloucester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8,		
	Manchester,		
17	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7,	Harold B. Webber,	Gloucester.
	Rockport,		
18	Georgetown,	Willard S. McKay,	Newburyport.
	Groveland,	Herbert W. Urquhart,	Georgetown.
	Ipswich,		
	Newbury,		
	Newburyport,		
	Rowley,		
	West Newbury,		

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Whately,	Andrew C. Warner (R),	Sunderland.
2	Greenfield,	John Sauter (R),	Greenfield.
3	Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick, Wendell,	Charles H. Holmes (R),	Erving.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales,	Daniel W. O'Connor (D),	Palmer.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield, Wilbraham,	Frank O. Scott (R), William J. Sessions (R),	W. Springfield. Hampden.
3	Springfield, Wd. 1,	John P. Gaffney (D),	Springfield.
4	Springfield, Wards 2, 8,	Patrick E. Granfield (R, D),	Springfield.
5	Springfield, Wd. 3,	John Kendall Joy, Jr. (R),	Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wd. 4,	C. Wesley Hale (R),	Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5,	Chester Arthur Pike (R),	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6,	Julius F. Carman (R, D),	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7,	Fred D. Griggs (R),	Springfield.
10	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,	Daniel J. Coakley (D),	Chicopee.
11	Chicopee, Wards 3, 6, 7,	Henry Cloutier (R, D),	Chicopee.
12	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4,	Thomas J. Hefferon (D),	Holyoke.
13	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6,	Francis P. Clark (R, D),	Holyoke.
14	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7,	William E. Kirkpatrick (R),	Holyoke.
15	Westfield,	Charles J. Little (R),	Westfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton,	Edwin L. Olander (R),	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington,	Wilbert T. Moore (R),	Huntington.
3	Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley,	Frank A. Brainerd (R),	South Hadley.
4	Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott, Ware,	Roland D. Sawyer (D),	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wards 1, 2, 3,	James E. Mahler (D),	Cambridge.
		George C. McMenimen (D),	Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Harold M. Bradbury (R),	Cambridge.
		Edward J. Gurry (D),	Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	Arthur F. Blanchard (R),	Cambridge.
		Louis L. Green (R),	Cambridge.
		Albert Harrison Hall (R),	Cambridge.
4	Newton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7,	Arthur W. Hollis (R),	Newton.
		Rupert C. Thompson (R),	Newton.
5	Newton, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Clarence S. Luitwieler (R),	Newton.
		Leverett Saltonstall (R),	Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Natick,	Jeremiah J. Healy (D),	Natick.
7	Waltham, Watertown,	Albert W. Bullock (R), Arthur A. Hansen (R), Arnold Leonard (R),	Waltham. Waltham. Watertown.
8	Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Ward 1, Sherborn,	Harry C. Rice (R), J. Valentine Thomas (R),	Framingham. Sherborn.
9	Marlborough, Wds. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	William H. Wellen (R),	Marlborough.
10	Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow,	Henry T. G. Dyson (R),	Hudson.
11	Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton, Westford,	Edward J. Robbins (R),	Chelmsford.
12	Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough,	Robert H. J. Holden (R),	Shirley.
13	Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston,	J. Sidney Stone (R),	Wayland.
14	Lowell, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	Henry Achin, Jr. (R), Azarie Z. Coutu (D), Victor Francis Jewett (R),	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
15	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11,	Daniel F. Moriarty (D), Patrick F. Nestor (D),	Lowell. Lowell.
16	Lowell, Wards 5, 9,	Frank K. Stearns (R),	Lowell.
17	Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Tewksbury, Wilmington,	Jeremiah K. Chandler (R),	Tewksbury.
18	North Reading, Reading, Woburn,	Louis Ellenwood (R), Wilford A. Walker (R),	Reading. Woburn.
19	Wakefield,	Maynard E. S. Clemons (R),	Wakefield.
20	Everett,	Joseph L. Larson (R), Elmer E. Spear (R),	Everett. Everett.
21	Malden,	Burt Dewar (R), Charles R. Doyle (R), Howard Fall (R),	Malden. Malden. Malden.
22	Melrose, Stoneham,	Angier L. Goodwin (R), Lemuel W. Standish (R),	Melrose. Stoneham.
23	Somerville, Ward 2,	James E. Hagan (D),	Somerville.
24	Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5,	Charles E. Gerrish (R), Lyman A. Hodgdon (R), Walter H. Snow (R),	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
25	Somerville, Wards 6, 7,	Emerson J. Coldwell (R), Hiram N. Dearborn (R),	Somerville. Somerville.
26	Medford,	Richard D. Crockwell (R), John J. Irwin (R), Lewis H. Peters (R),	Medford. Medford. Medford.
27	Belmont,	Joseph Earl Perry (R),	Belmont.
28	Arlington, Lexington,	Elliott R. Barker (R), George E. Briggs (R),	Arlington. Lexington.
29	Winchester,	Thomas R. Bateman (R),	Winchester.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Nantucket, . .	Arthur W. Jones (R), .	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Dedham, . .	George B. Ager (R), . .	Wellesley.
	Needham, . .	John K. Burgess (R), .	Dedham.
	Wellesley, . .		
2	Brookline, . .	Albert F. Bigelow (R), .	Brookline.
		Arthur P. Crosby (R), .	Brookline.
		Renton Whidden (R), .	Brookline.
3	Quincy, Wards 1, 2, 3, . . .	Joseph B. Grossman (R), .	Quincy.
		Alfred N. LaBrecque (R),	Quincy.
4	Quincy, Wards 4, 5, 6, . . .	Edward J. Sandberg (R), .	Quincy.
		John F. Scott (R), . .	Quincy.
5	Weymouth, . .	Newland H. Holmes (R),	Weymouth.
6	Braintree, . .	Edward Avery (R), . .	Braintree.
7	Milton, . . .	Josiah Babcock (R), . .	Milton.
8	Norwood, . .	George F. James (R), .	Norwood.
	Walpole, . .		
9	Avon, . . .	Bennett V. McLaughlin (D),	Holbrook.
	Holbrook, . .		
	Randolph, . .		
10	Canton, . . .	George A. Dennett (R), .	Sharon.
	Sharon, . . .		
	Stoughton, . .		
11	Foxborough, . .	Horace W. Hosie (R), .	Franklin.
	Franklin, . .		
	Norfolk, . . .		
	Plainville, . .		
	Wrentham, . .		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12	Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Westwood,	George L. L. Allen (R),	Medfield.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	Plymouth, Wareham,	Lemuel C. Hall (R),	Wareham.
2	Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Scituate,	Ernest H. Sparrell (R),	Norwell.
3	Cohasset (Norfolk County), Hingham, Hull,	Henry F. Ripley (R),	Hingham.
4	Hanover, Hanson, Rockland,	William H. McCarthy (D),	Rockland.
5	Abington, Whitman,	Ralph Stevens (R),	Whitman.
6	Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton, West Bridgewater,	Roland M. Keith (R),	Bridgewater.
7	Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester,	Kendrick H. Washburn (R),	Middleborough.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Brockton, Wards 3, 4, . . .	John Holmes (R), . .	Brockton.
9	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5, . . .	Ezra W. Clark (R), . .	Brockton.
		M. Sylvia Donaldson (R), .	Brockton.
10	Brockton, Wards 6, 7, . . .	Frank W. Eaton (R), .	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1, .	William H. Barker (D), .	Boston.
		Bernard F. Hanrahan (D),	Boston.
		William H. Hearn (D), .	Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2, .	John P. Buckley (D), .	Boston.
		Charles S. Sullivan, Jr. (D),	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3, .	Martin M. Lomasney (D),	Boston.
		John J. O'Leary (D), .	Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4, .	George P. Anderson (R), .	Boston.
		Richard E. Johnston (R), .	Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5, .	Henry L. Shattuck (R), .	Boston.
		Eliot Wadsworth (R), .	Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6, .	William P. Hickey (D), .	Boston.
		James J. Twohig (D), .	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7, .	Maurice E. Foley (D), .	Boston.
		Edward J. Sullivan (D), .	Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8, .	Garrett H. Byrne (D), .	Boston.
		Anthony A. McNulty (D),	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9, .	Patrick E. Murray (D), .	Boston.
		Bernard John O'Neil (D),	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 10, .	Thomas S. Kennedy (D), .	Boston.
		Maurice J. Tobin (D), .	Boston.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11	Boston, Ward 11, .	Thomas H. Carr (D), .	Boston.
		TimothyJ.McDonough (D),	Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 12,.	Abraham B. Casson (R), .	Boston.
		Carroll L. Meins (R), . .	Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 13,.	Peter J. Fitzgerald (D), .	Boston.
		Hugh H. Garrity (D), .	Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 14,.	Isidore H. Fox (R), . .	Boston.
		William M. Silverman (R),	Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 15,.	Francis X. Coyne (D), .	Boston.
		Lewis R. Sullivan (D), .	Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 16,.	Joseph Finnegan (D), .	Boston.
		Francis J. Hickey (D), .	Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 17,.	Harrison H. Atwood (R), .	Boston.
		Owen A. Gallagher (D), .	Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 18,.	Joseph A. Logan (D), .	Boston.
		Patrick J. Welsh (D), .	Boston.
19	Boston, Ward 19,.	Horace E. Dunkle (R), .	Boston.
		George Penshorn (R), .	Boston.
20	Boston, Ward 20,.	Harold R. Duffie (R), .	Boston.
		George A. Gilman (R), .	Boston.
21	Boston, Ward 21,.	Martin Hays (R), . .	Boston.
22	Boston, Ward 22,.	Leo M. Birmingham (D), .	Boston.
23	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 3, ...	Frank D. Crowley (R, D),	Chelsea.
24	Chelsea, Wards 4, 5, ...	John E. Beck (R), . .	Chelsea.
25	Revere, ...	Augustine Airola (R),. .	Revere.
		Conde Brodbine (R), . .	Revere.
26	Winthrop, . .	Edgar F. Power (R), . .	Winthrop.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol, Barre, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston,	Thomas J. Worrell (R),	Athol.
2	Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, Winchendon,	Herman Pehrsson (R), Albert L. Potter (R),	Gardner. Gardner.
3	Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Spencer,	William Casey (D),	Spencer.
4	Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren, West Brookfield,	Felix Gatineau (R), Wilfrid J. Lamoureux (D),	Southbridge. Southbridge.
5	Auburn, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford, Webster,	Edwin W. Bartlett (R), Joseph N. O'Kane (D),	Oxford. Dudley.
6	Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge,	John S. Derham (D),	Uxbridge.
7	Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Northbridge,	Frank W. Warfield (R, D),	Blackstone.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Grafton, . . . Milford, . . . Shrewsbury, . . Southborough, . Upton, . . . Westborough, .	Robert S. Leonard (R), . Irving E. Walker (R), .	Grafton. Westborough.
9	Berlin, . . . Bolton, . . . Boylston, . . Clinton, . . . Harvard, . . Holden, . . . Lancaster, . . Northborough, . Princeton, . . Sterling, . . . West Boylston, .	George I. Adams (R), . Thomas H. Johnston (R), .	Boylston. Clinton.
10	Ashburnham, . Fitchburg, Wd. 1, Leominster, . . Westminster, .	John C. Hull (R), . . Edward H. Nutting (R), .	Leominster. Leominster.
11	Fitchburg, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, . Lunenburg, . .	Louis N. M. DesChenes (R), Henry A. Estabrook (R), .	Fitchburg. Fitchburg.
12	Worcester, Ward 1,	John F. Kyes (R), . .	Worcester.
13	Worcester, Ward 2,	Sven A. Erickson (R), .	Worcester.
14	Worcester, Ward 3,	Edward J. Kelley (D), .	Worcester.
15	Worcester, Ward 4,	Charles A. Kelley (D), .	Worcester.
16	Worcester, Ward 5,	Joseph W. Leyden (D), .	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Ward 6,	G. Adolph Johnson (R), .	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 7,	William A. Bennett (R), .	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Ward 8,	Florence S. Slocomb (R), .	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Ward 9,	George F. Brooks (R), .	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 10,	Slater Washburn (R), .	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. JOHN C. HULL, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Achin, Henry, Jr.,	14, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	234
Adams, George I.,	9, Worcester,	Boylston,	At home,	103
Ager, George B.,	1, Norfolk,	Wellesley,	At home,	35
Airola, Augustine,	25, Suffolk,	Revere,	At home,	154
Akeroyd, William A.,	3, Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Adams House,	53
Albro, Harry B.,	1, Barnstable,	Falmouth,	At home,	126
Allen, George L. L.,	12, Norfolk,	Medfield,	At home,	32

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Ames, Charles W.,	9, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	62
Anderson, George P.,	4, Suffolk,	25 Cumberland Street, Back Bay, Boston.	At home,	201
Andrews, J. Willis,	5, Bristol,	Dighton,	At home,	170
Ashton, Thomas N.,	11, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	169
Atwood, Harrison H.,	17, Suffolk,	61 Alban Street, Boston, 24.	At home,	5
Austin, Clinton E.,	2, Bristol,	Mansfield,	At home,	59
Avery, Edward,	6, Norfolk,	East Braintree,	At home,	15
Babcock, Josiah,	7, Norfolk,	Milton,	At home,	225
Baldwin, William A.,	11, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	114
Barker, Elliott R.,	28, Middlesex,	Arlington,	At home,	14
Barker, William H.,	1, Suffolk,	54 Lexington Street, East Boston.	At home,	135
Barnes, Benjamin,	9, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	134

Bartlett, Edwin N.,	5, Worcester,	North Oxford,	At home,	58
Bateman, Thomas R.,	29, Middlesex,	Winchester,	At home,	Desk
Beck, John E.,	24, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	At home,	2
Bennett, William A.,	18, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	54
Bentley, James D.,	12, Essex,	Swampscott,	At home,	226
Bigelow, Albert F.,	2, Norfolk,	Brookline,	At home,	113
Birmingham, Leo M.,	22, Suffolk,	72 Hobson Street, Brighton.	At home,	68
Blanchard, Arthur F.,	3, Middlesex,	159 Upland Road, Cambridge.	At home,	214
Bradbury, Harold M.,	2, Middlesex,	32 Rockingham Street, Cambridge.	At home,	60
Brainerd, Frank A.,	3, Hampshire,	South Hadley Falls,	Adams House,	55
Briggs, George E.,	28, Middlesex,	Lexington,	At home,	181
Brodbine, Conde J.,	25, Suffolk,	Revere,	At home,	26
Brooks, George F.,	20, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	71
Brooks, Martha N.,	16, Essex,	Gloucester,	At home,	52

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Buckley, John P.,	2, Suffolk,	48 Chestnut Street, Charlestown.	At home,	66
Bullock, Albert W.,	7, Middlesex,	Waltham,	At home,	87
Burgess, John K.,	1, Norfolk,	Dedham,	At home,	95
Byrne, Garrett H.,	8, Suffolk,	27 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury.	At home,	148
Carman, Julius F.,	8, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	99
Carr, Thomas H.,	11, Suffolk,	68 Williams Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home,	101
Casey, William,	3, Worcester,	Spencer,	At home,	196
Casson, Abraham B.,	12, Suffolk,	42 Waumbeck Street, Roxbury.	At home,	180
Chandler, Jeremiah K.,	17, Middlesex,	Tewksbury,	At home,	209
Chase, Chester W.,	7, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	233
Clark, Ezra W.,	9, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	48
Clark, Francis P.,	13, Hampden,	Holyoke,	540 Newbury Street, Back Bay, Boston.	237

Clemons, Maynard E. S.,	19, Middlesex,	Wakefield,	At home,	102
Cloutier, Henry,	11, Hampden,	Chicopee Falls,	Adams House,	70
Coakley, Daniel J.,	10, Hampden,	Chicopee,	Adams House,	203
Coldwell, Emerson J.,	25, Middlesex,	West Somerville,	At home,	219
Cook, D. Herbert,	7, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	61
Coutu, Azarie Z.,	14, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	199
Coyne, Francis X.,	15, Suffolk,	58 Barry Street, Dorchester.	At home,	90
Crockwell, Richard D.,	26, Middlesex,	Medford,	At home,	96
Crosby, Arthur P.,	2, Norfolk,	Brookline,	At home,	202
Crowley, Frank D.,	23, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	At home,	79
Crowther, Thomas C.,	12, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	8
Davison, William J.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	83
Dean, Ernest J.,	1, Dukes,	Chilmark,	Adams House,	98
Dearborn, Hiram N.,	25, Middlesex,	West Somerville,	At home,	167

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Dennett, George A.,	10, Norfolk,	Sharon,	At home,	143
Derham, John S.,	6, Worcester,	Uxbridge,	At home,	188
DesChenes, Louis N. M.,	11, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	At home,	27
Dewar, Burt,	21, Middlesex,	Malden,	At home,	178
Dionne, Oscar U.,	6, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	136
Donaldson, M. Sylvia,	9, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	43
Dow, Robert W.,	3, Essex,	Methuen,	At home,	11
Doyle, Andrew P.,	8, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	19
Doyle, Charles R.,	21, Middlesex,	Malden,	At home,	50
DuBois, William L.,	5, Berkshire,	West Stockbridge,	73 Pinckney Street, Boston.	183
Duffie, Harold R.,	20, Suffolk,	12 Sturgis Road, West Roxbury.	At home,	231
Dunkle, Horace E.,	19, Suffolk,	5 Alveston Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home,	10

Dyson, Henry T. G.,	10, Middlesex,	Hudson,	At home,	37
Eaton, Frank W.,	10, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	238
Ellenwood, Louis,	18, Middlesex,	Reading,	At home,	116
Erickson, Sven A.,	13, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	191
Estabrook, Archibald M.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	211
Estabrook, Henry A.,	11, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	At home,	92
Fall, Howard,	21, Middlesex,	Malden,	At home,	197
Finnegan, Joseph,	16, Suffolk,	119 King Street, Dorchester.	At home,	172
Fitzgerald, Peter J.,	13, Suffolk,	34 Sagamore Street, Dorchester.	At home,	118
Foley, Maurice E.,	7, Suffolk,	657 East Seventh Street, South Boston.	At home,	69
Foote, Charles R.,	3, Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	At home,	161
Ford, John,	9, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	184
Fox, Isidore H.,	14, Suffolk,	613 Morton Street, Dorchester.	At home,	151
Gaffney, John P.,	3, Hampden,	Springfield,	856 Beacon Street, Back Bay, Boston.	76

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Gallagher, Owen A.,	17, Suffolk,	17 Ocean Street, Dorchester Center.	At home,	177
Ganley, Arthur F.,	6, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	110
Garofano, Tony A.,	10, Essex,	Saugus,	At home,	85
Garrity, Hugh H.,	13, Suffolk,	7 Pleasant Street, Dorchester.	At home,	72
Gatineau, Felix,	4, Worcester,	Southbridge,	Adams House,	235
Gerrish, Charles E.,	24, Middlesex,	West Somerville,	At home,	194
Gilman, George A.,	20, Suffolk,	11 Bradfield Avenue, Roslindale.	At home,	16
Goodwin, Angier L.,	22, Middlesex,	Melrose Highlands,	At home,	94
Granfield, Patrick E.,	4, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	111
Green, Louis L.,	3, Middlesex,	26 Arlington Street, Cambridge.	At home,	18
Griggs, Fred D.,	9, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	23
Grossman, Joseph B.,	3, Norfolk,	Quincy,	At home,	139

Gurry, Edward J.,	2, Middlesex,	4 Bell Court, Cambridge,	At home,	105
Hagan, James E.,	23, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	74
Hale, C. Wesley,	6, Hampden,	Springfield,	76 Fayerweather Street, Cambridge.	125
Hall, Albert Harrison,	3, Middlesex,	20 Gray Street, Cambridge.	At home,	120
Hall, Lemuel C.,	1, Plymouth,	Wareham,	Adams House,	145
Halliwell, John,	8, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	182
Hanrahan, Bernard F.,	1, Suffolk,	22 Bennington Street, East Boston.	At home,	155
Hansen, Arthur A.,	7, Middlesex,	Waltham,	At home,	160
Haskell, Ernest W.,	1, Essex,	Merrimac,	At home,	84
Hathaway, Louis E.,	11, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	108
Hays, Martin,	21, Suffolk,	21 Park Vale Avenue, Allston.	At home,	30
Healy, Jeremiah J.,	6, Middlesex,	Natick,	At home,	133
Hearn, William H.,	1, Suffolk,	182 Webster Street, East Boston.	At home,	57
Hefferon, Thomas J.,	12, Hampden,	Holyoke,	Adams House,	236

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hickey, Francis J.,	16, Suffolk,	1747 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester.	At home,	137
Hickey, William P.,	6, Suffolk,	485 East First Street, South Boston.	At home,	222
Hodgdon, Lyman A.,	24, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	117
Holden, Charles S.,	1, Bristol,	Attleboro,	At home,	20
Holden, Robert H. J.,	12, Middlesex,	Shirley Center,	At home,	223
Hollis, Arthur W.,	4, Middlesex,	Newton,	At home,	86
Holmes, Charles H.,	3, Franklin,	Farley,	Adams House,	132
Holmes, John,	8, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	93
Holmes, Newland H.,	5, Norfolk,	Weymouth,	At home,	17
Hosie, Horace W.,	11, Norfolk,	Franklin,	At home,	168
Hull, John C.,	10, Worcester,	Leominster,	At home,	Spkr.
Hurley, Joseph L.,	10, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	28

Hutchinson, Fred A.,	10, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	77
Ingalls, Alfred W.,	11, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	156
Irwin, John J.,	26, Middlesex,	Medford,	At home,	179
James, George F.,	8, Norfolk,	Norwood,	At home,	31
Jewett, Victor Francis,	14, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	6
Johnson, G. Adolph,	17, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	190
Johnston, Richard E.,	4, Suffolk,	106 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay, Boston.	At home,	200
Johnston, Thomas H.,	9, Worcester,	Clinton,	At home,	49
Jones, Arthur W.,	1, Nantucket,	Nantucket,	344 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.	224
Jones, John A.,	8, Essex,	Peabody,	At home,	78
Jordan, Michael H.,	4, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	38
Joy, John Kendall, Jr.,	5, Hampden,	Springfield,	19 Farwell Place, Cambridge.	221
Keith, Roland M.,	6, Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	At home,	204
Kelley, Charles A.,	15, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	198

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Kelley, Edward J.,	14, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	185
Kelley, Francis J.,	1, Bristol,	North Attleborough,	At home,	Desk
Kennedy, Thomas S.,	10, Suffolk,	221 Heath Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home,	7
Kirkpatrick, William E.,	14, Hampden,	Holyoke,	Adams House,	195
Kyes, John F.,	12, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	51
LaBrecque, Alfred N.,	3, Norfolk,	Quincy,	At home,	213
Lamoureux, Wilfrid J.,	4, Worcester,	Southbridge,	At home,	24
Lane, Thomas J.,	6, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	64
Larson, Joseph L.,	20, Middlesex,	Everett,	At home,	3
Leonard, Arnold,	7, Middlesex,	Watertown,	At home,	193
Leonard, Robert S.,	8, Worcester,	Grafton,	At home,	174
Leyden, Joseph W.,	16, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	80

Little, Charles J.,	15, Hampden,	Westfield,	Adams House,	131
Logan, Joseph A.,	18, Suffolk,	59 Cottage Street, Hyde Park.	At home,	173
Lomasney, Martin M.,	3, Suffolk,	132 Bowdoin Street, West End, Boston.	At home,	128
Luitwieler, Clarence S.,	5, Middlesex,	Newton Highlands,	At home,	9
MacGregor, Allan B.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	22
Mahler, James E.,	1, Middlesex,	184 Harvard Street, Cambridge.	At home,	187
Martin, Joseph,	12, Essex,	Marblehead,	At home,	189
McCarthy, William H.,	4, Plymouth,	Rockland,	At home,	129
McCormick, Richard J.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	210
McCulloch, Elmer L.,	2, Berkshire,	Adams,	At home,	166
McDonough, Timothy J.,	11, Suffolk,	131 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain.	At home,	141
McKay, Willard S.,	18, Essex,	Newburyport,	At home,	73
McLaughlin, Bennett V.,	9, Norfolk,	Holbrook,	At home,	138
McMenimen, George C.,	1, Middlesex,	96A Otis Street, Cambridge.	At home,	230

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
McNulty, Anthony A.,	8, Suffolk,	285 Dudley Street, Roxbury.	At home,	217
Meins, Carroll L.,	12, Suffolk,	171 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury.	At home,	63
Moore, Wilbert T.,	2, Hampshire,	Huntington,	Adams House,	107
Moriarty, Daniel F.,	15, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	142
Murray, Patrick E.,	9, Suffolk,	54 Roxbury Street, Roxbury.	At home,	100
Nestor, Patrick F.,	15, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	186
Nutting, Edward H.,	10, Worcester,	Leominster,	At home,	91
O'Connor, Daniel W.,	1, Hampden,	Palmer,	Adams House,	82
O'Kane, Joseph N.,	5, Worcester,	Dudley,	At home,	39
Olander, Edwin L.,	1, Hampshire,	Northampton,	Adams House,	34
O'Leary, John J.,	3, Suffolk,	104 Tyler Street, Boston,	At home,	164
O'Neil, Bernard J.,	9, Suffolk,	60 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury.	At home,	208

Osborne, Frank W.,	11, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	36
Otis, Ralph E.,	3, Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Adams House,	119
Pehrsson, Herman,	2, Worcester,	Gardner,	At home,	104
Penshorn, George,	19, Suffolk,	203 Lamartine Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home,	205
Perry, Francis H.,	2, Barnstable,	Brewster,	Adams House,	171
Perry, Joseph Earl,	27, Middlesex,	Waverley,	At home,	144
Peters, Lewis H.,	26, Middlesex,	West Medford,	At home,	150
Pike, Chester A.,	7, Hampden,	Springfield,	At home,	97
Potter, Albert L.,	2, Worcester,	Gardner,	At home,	147
Power, Edgar F.,	26, Suffolk,	Winthrop,	At home,	106
Powers, Walter G.,	3, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	153
Pratt, C. F. Nelson,	10, Essex,	Saugus,	At home,	44
Rafter, Francis E.,	14, Essex,	Salem,	At home,	207
Rice, Harry C.,	8, Middlesex,	Framingham Centre,	At home,	88

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Ripley, Henry F.,	3, Plymouth,	Hingham Centre,	At home,	162
Roach, Joseph N.,	1, Berkshire,	North Adams,	Adams House,	122
Robbins, Edward J.,	11, Middlesex,	Chelmsford,	At home,	21
Rockwell, Henry D.,	3, Essex,	North Andover,	At home,	4
Saltonstall, Leverett,	5, Middlesex,	240 Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.	At home,	33
Sandberg, Edward J.,	4, Norfolk,	Quincy,	At home,	163
Sauter, John,	2, Franklin,	Greenfield,	Adams House,	46
Sawyer, Roland D.,	4, Hampshire,	Ware,	Commonwealth Hotel.	1
Scott, Frank O.,	2, Hampden,	Mittineague,	Adams House,	81
Scott, John F.,	4, Norfolk,	Wollaston,	At home,	158
Seamans, Richard D.,	13, Essex,	Salem,	At home,	112
Sessions, William J.,	2, Hampden,	Hampden,	Adams House,	45

Shattuck, Henry L.,	5, Suffolk,	135 Marlborough Street, Back Bay, Boston.	At home,	13
Shaylor, Charles H.,	4, Berkshire,	Lee,	22 Centre Street, Cambridge.	75
Silverman, William M.,	14, Suffolk,	24 Wellington Hill Street, Mattapan.	At home,	121
Slocomb, Florence S.,	19, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	47
Snow, Walter H.,	24, Middlesex,	42 Derby Street, Winter Hill, Somerville.	At home,	115
Sparrell, Ernest H.,	2, Plymouth,	Norwell,	At home,	124
Spear, Elmer E.,	20, Middlesex,	Everett,	At home,	123
Standish, Lemuel W.,	22, Middlesex,	Stoneham,	At home,	89
Stearns, Frank K.,	16, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	25
Stevens, Ralph,	5, Plymouth,	Whitman,	At home,	12
Stone, J. Sidney,	13, Middlesex,	Wayland,	At home,	228
Sullivan, Charles S., Jr.,	2, Suffolk,	1 Laurel Street, Charlestown.	At home,	176
Sullivan, Edward J.,	7, Suffolk,	357 K Street, South Boston.	At home,	212
Sullivan, Lewis R.,	15, Suffolk,	108 Homes Avenue, Dorchester.	At home,	140

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Symonds, Charles,	9, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	40
Thomas, J. Valentine,	8, Middlesex,	Sherborn,	At home,	165
Thomas, William F., Jr.,	12, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	65
Thompson, Rupert C.,	4, Middlesex,	Newtonville,	At home,	152
Tobin, Maurice J.,	10, Suffolk,	818 Parker Street, Roxbury Crossing.	At home,	229
Torrey, James A.,	15, Essex,	Beverly,	At home,	42
Twohig, James J.,	6, Suffolk,	76 West Fifth Street, South Boston.	At home,	130
Urquhart, Herbert W.,	18, Essex,	Georgetown,	At home,	159
Wadsworth, Eliot,	5, Suffolk,	180 Marlborough Street, Back Bay, Boston.	At home,	149
Walker, Irving E.,	8, Worcester,	Westborough,	At home,	127
Walker, Wilford A.,	18, Middlesex,	Woburn,	At home,	109
Warfield, Frank W.,	7, Worcester,	Blackstone,	At home,	218

Warner, Andrew C.,	1, Franklin,	Sunderland,	Crawford House,	146
Warren, James E.,	5, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	67
Washburn, Kendrick H.,	7, Plymouth,	Middleborough,	At home,	220
Washburn, Slater,	21, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	29
Webber, Harold B.,	17, Essex,	Gloucester,	At home,	206
Wellen, William H.,	9, Middlesex,	Marlborough,	At home,	157
Welsh, Patrick J.,	18, Suffolk,	91 Readville Street, Readville.	At home,	192
Wheelright, Ralph,	7, Essex,	Danvers,	At home,	41
Whidden, Renton,	2, Norfolk,	Brookline,	At home,	227
Woekel, Carl A.,	3, Essex,	Methuen,	At home,	232
Woolfenden, Lawrence T.,	6, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	215
Worrell, Thomas J.,	1, Worcester,	Athol,	1056 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.	175
Wylie, Willard O.,	15, Essex,	Beverly,	At home,	56

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

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Room 200, State House.

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(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

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Pages — D. Joseph Burke, Hector C. Bergeron, John A. Bullock, Bernard M. Johnstone.

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Assistant Doorkeepers — Nathaniel D. Curry, Ernest Saunders.
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Griggs . . . . . of Springfield.
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ON WAYS AND MEANS.

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ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

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ASHTON . . . . . of Fall River.
LANE . . . . . of Lawrence.

ON PAY ROLL.

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	STEARNS . . .	of Lowell.
	ADAMS	of Boylston.
	WALKER . . .	of Woburn.
	SLOCOMB* . . .	of Worcester.
	JOY	of Springfield.
	CLARK	of Holyoke.
	FITZGERALD . .	of Boston.
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FORD . . . . of Fall River.
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BRAINERD . . . of South Hadley.
DYSON . . . of Hudson.
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STEVENS . . . of Whitman.
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O'CONNOR . . of Palmer.

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BROOKS . . . of Worcester.
HUTCHINSON* . of Lynn.
COLDWELL . . of Somerville.
DESCHENES . . of Fitchburg.
TWOHIG . . . of Boston.
COUTU . . . . of Lowell.

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PERHAM . . . of Middlesex.
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MCNULTY . . . of Boston.
GANLEY . . . of Lawrence.

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		HENNESSEY	of Suffolk.
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		JEWETT	of Lowell.
		PEHRSSON*	of Gardner.
		KELLEY	of N. Attleborough.
		GATINEAU	of Southbridge.
		MOORE	of Huntington.
		SAUTER	of Greenfield.
		WOEKEL	of Methuen.
		ROACH	of North Adams.
		GARRITY	of Boston.
		HAGAN	of Somerville.

ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

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		KINCAIDE	of Norfolk.
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		CROCKWELL	of Medford.
		EATON	of Brockton.
		DEWAR	of Malden.
		LUITWIELER*	of Newton.
		FOOTE	of Pittsfield.
		ESTABROOK	of Fitchburg.
		KELLEY, C. A.	of Worcester.
		SULLIVAN, L. R.	of Boston.
		MURRAY	of Boston.

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JOHNSON . . . of Worcester.

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BRADBURY . . of Cambridge.
BARKER . . . of Arlington.
DOYLE . . . . of Malden.
BRODBINE . . . of Revere.
TWOHIG . . . of Boston.
LAMOUREUX . . of Southbridge.
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KYES . . . . of Worcester.
PERRY . . . . of Belmont.
MARTIN* . . . of Marblehead.
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GAFFNEY . . . of Springfield.
O'NEIL . . . of Boston.
MCDONOUGH . . of Boston.

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THAYER . of Worcester and Hampden.
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HUTCHINSON . . of Lynn.
BABCOCK . . . of Milton.
ALBRO* . . . of Falmouth.
AKEROYD . . . of Lanesborough.
BURGESS . . . of Dedham.
HASKELL . . . of Merrimac.
O'CONNOR . . of Palmer.
O'KANE . . . of Dudley.
CASEY . . . . of Spencer.

ON WATER SUPPLY.

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BILODEAU . . . of Suffolk.
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ERICKSON . . . of Worcester.
WHEELRIGHT . . of Danvers.
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* Clerk.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each Person is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Annis, Charles H.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands, Railroads (*Chairman*).
Bacon, Gaspar G.	Constitutional Law, Metropolitan Affairs, Pensions, Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Bessette, Alfred M.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Power and Light, Public Safety.
Bigney, Robert E.	Engrossed Bills, Legal Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs.
Bilodeau, Thomas H.	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs, Municipal Finance, Water Supply.
Bliss, Alvin E.	Cities (*Chairman*), Public Health, Rules, Water Supply.
Cashman, John B.	Cities, Labor and Industries, Public Institutions.
Chamberlain, George D.	Municipal Finance, Street Railways (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Cotton, Joseph R.	Agriculture, Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Mercantile Affairs, State Administration.
Cox, Edward J.	Counties, Election Laws, Public Institutions (*Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Cregg, Hugh A. . . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Public Health (*Chairman*).
Crockett, Elbert M. . .	Agriculture, Conservation, Military Affairs (*Chairman*).
Daggett, Warren C. . .	Bills in the Third Reading, Counties (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Davis, J. Bradford . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Public Service, Street Railways.
Farrington, George B. .	Labor and Industries, Public Service (*Chairman*), Railroads.
Fish, Erland F. . . .	Insurance, Public Service, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Gallup, Harvey A. . .	Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Rules, Taxation.
Haley, Cornelius F. . .	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Education, Power and Light.
Hartshorn, Charles H. .	Public Institutions, State Administration (*Chairman*), Street Railways, Ways and Means.
Hennessey, William I. .	Election Laws, Judiciary, Railroads.
Holden, Charles S. . .	Civil Service, Conservation (*Chairman*), Pensions, State Administration.
Johnson, Charles W. . .	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs, Street Railways.
Judd, Frederick E. . .	Agriculture, Bills in the Third Reading, Towns (*Chairman*).
Kidder, Clarence P. . .	Education (*Chairman*), Election Laws, Ways and Means.
Kincaide, Henry L. . .	Banks and Banking, Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Military Affairs, State Administration.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Martin, Daniel A.	Power and Light, Taxation, Ways and Means.
McLane, Walter E.	Education, Insurance, Municipal Finance, Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Moran, James G.	Insurance (*Chairman*), Judiciary, Railroads, Rules.
Moyse, George G.	Engrossed Bills, Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Military Affairs.
Mulvey, James J.	Education, Mercantile Affairs, Rules.
Nicholson, Donald W.	Conservation, Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Harbors and Public Lands, Towns.
Perham, Walter	Election Laws (*Chairman*), Insurance, Public Safety, Public Service.
Pond, George K.	Constitutional Law, Taxation, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Shuebruk, Walter	Banks and Banking, Harbors and Public Lands, Judiciary (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Simoneau, Edward T.	Civil Service, Counties, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*).
Thayer, John E., Jr.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries, Mercantile Affairs, Towns.
Warren, Charles C.	Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Webber, George M.	Banks and Banking, Pensions (*Chairman*), Rules, Towns.
Wells, Wellington	[*President.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Wragg, Samuel H.	Conservation, Public Institutions, Public Safety (*Chairman*), Rules.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each Person is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Achin, Henry, Jr.	Rules, Public Safety (*Chairman*).
Adams, George I.	Education.
Ager, George B.	Ways and Means.
Airola, Augustine	Public Service.
Akeroyd, William A.	Agriculture (*Clerk*), Towns.
Albro, Harry B.	Military Affairs (*Chairman*), Towns (*Clerk*).
Allen, George L. L.	Agriculture, Conservation.
Ames, Charles W.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Anderson, George P.	Banks and Banking, Municipal Finance.
Andrews, J. Willis	Mercantile Affairs.
Ashton, Thomas N.	Engrossed Bills, Public Health.
Atwood, Harrison H.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Austin, Clinton E.	Agriculture.
Avery, Edward	Civil Service.

B.

Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	Towns.
Baldwin, William A.	Banks and Banking.
Barker, Elliott R.	Street Railways.
Barker, William H.	Banks and Banking.
Barnes, Benjamin	Public Institutions, Public Service.
Bartlett, Edwin N.	Judiciary.
Bateman, Thomas R.	Judiciary, Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Beck, John E.	Municipal Finance (*Chairman*).
Bennett, William A.	Labor and Industries.
Bentley, James D.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*).
Bigelow, Albert F.	Labor and Industries, Pensions (*Clerk*).
Birmingham, Leo M.	Mercantile Affairs, Public Health.
Blanchard, Arthur F.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Street Railways (*Clerk*).
Bradbury, Harold M.	Civil Service, Street Railways.
Brainerd, Frank A.	Insurance (*Clerk*), Power and Light.
Briggs, George E.	Ways and Means.
Brodbine, Conde J.	Street Railways.
Brooks, George F.	Power and Light (*Clerk*), Public Safety.
Brooks, Martha N.	Labor and Industries.
Buckley, John P.	Judiciary.
Bullock, Albert W.	Public Institutions, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Burgess, John K.	Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*), Towns.
Byrne, Garrett H.	Elections, Metropolitan Affairs.
	C.
Carman, Julius F.	Public Institutions (*Chairman*), Public Safety.
Carr, Thomas H.	Pay Roll, Civil Service.
Casey, William	Agriculture, Towns.
Casson, Abraham B.	Legal Affairs.
Chandler, Jeremiah K.	Agriculture, Counties.
Chase, Chester W.	Insurance.
Clark, Ezra W.	Pensions (*Chairman*), Street Railways.
Clark, Francis P.	Banks and Banking, Education.
Clemons, Maynard E. S.	Rules, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*).
Cloutier, Henry	Election Laws.
Coakley, Daniel J.	Election Laws, Municipal Finance.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Coldwell, Emerson J.	Elections, Public Safety.
Cook, D. Herbert	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands.
Coutu, Azarie Z.	Public Safety.
Coyne, Francis X.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Institutions.
Crockwell, Richard D.	Cities, State Administration.
Crosby, Arthur P.	Banks and Banking (*Clerk*).
Crowley, Frank D.	Legal Affairs.
Crowther, Thomas C.	Judiciary.
D.	
Davison, William J.	Labor and Industries, Pensions.
Dean, Ernest J.	Conservation (*Clerk*), Harbors and Public Lands.
Dearborn, Hiram N.	Public Service (*Chairman*).
Dennett, George A.	Election Laws.
Derham, John S.	Education, Military Affairs.
DesChenes, Louis N. M.	Cities, Public Safety.
Dewar, Burt	State Administration.
Dionne, Oscar U.	Elections, Legal Affairs (*Clerk*).
Donaldson, M. Sylvia	Education, Public Health.
Dow, Robert W.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
Doyle, Andrew P.	Municipal Finance, Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Doyle, Charles R.	Street Railways.
DuBois, William L.	Public Institutions, Public Service.
Duffie, Harold R.	Civil Service (*Clerk*), Military Affairs.
Dunkle, Horace E.	Municipal Finance.
Dyson, Henry T. G.	Labor and Industries, Power and Light.

E.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Eaton, Frank W.	Conservation (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Ellenwood, Louis	Mercantile Affairs.
Erickson, Sven A.	Water Supply.
Estabrook, Archibald M.	Public Health (*Clerk*).
Estabrook, Henry A.	Education, State Administration.

F.

Fall, Howard	Election Laws (*Clerk*).
Finnegan, Joseph	Legal Affairs.
Fitzgerald, Peter J.	Rules, Education.
Foley, Maurice E.	Insurance, Pensions.
Foote, Charles R.	Cities, State Administration.
Ford, John	Labor and Industries.
Fox, Isidore H.	Mercantile Affairs.

G.

Gaffney, John P.	Taxation.
Gallagher, Owen A.	Banks and Banking.
Ganley, Arthur F.	Public Service.
Garofano, Tony A.	Harbors and Public Lands, Mercantile Affairs.
Garrity, Hugh H.	Public Service, Railroads.
Gatineau, Felix	Public Health, Railroads.
Gerrish, Charles E.	Pensions.
Gilman, George A.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*).
Goodwin, Angier L.	Judiciary (*Clerk*), Bills in the Third Reading.
Granfield, Patrick E.	Judiciary.
Green, Louis L.	Rules, Judiciary.
Griggs, Fred D.	Rules, Cities (*Chairman*).
Grossman, Joseph B.	Mercantile Affairs.
Gurry, Edward J.	Election Laws.

H.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hagan, James E.	Harbors and Public Lands, Railroads.
Hale, C. Wesley	Ways and Means (*Clerk*).
Hall, Albert Harrison	Election Laws (*Chairman*).
Hall, Lemuel C.	Taxation.
Halliwell, John	Cities.
Hanrahan, Bernard F.	Cities.
Hansen, Arthur A.	Military Affairs, Railroads (*Chairman*).
Haskell, Ernest W.	Towns.
Hathaway, Louis E.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Hays, Martin	Rules, Judiciary (*Chairman*).
Healy, Jeremiah J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Military Affairs.
Hearn, William H.	Elections, Metropolitan Affairs.
Hefferon, Thomas J.	Elections, Power and Light.
Hickey, Francis J.	Bills in the Third Reading, Insurance.
Hickey, William P.	Ways and Means.
Hodgdon, Lyman A.	Constitutional Law (*Clerk*), Election Laws.
Holden, Charles S.	Constitutional Law, Public Health.
Holden, Robert H. J.	Elections (*Chairman*), Municipal Finance.
Hollis, Arthur W.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Holmes, Charles H.	Public Service.
Holmes, John	Public Health.
Holmes, Newland H.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Clerk*).
Hosie, Horace W.	Taxation.
Hull, John C.	[*Speaker.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Hurley, Joseph L.	Judiciary.
Hutchinson, Fred A.	Public Safety (*Clerk*), Towns.

I.

Ingalls, Alfred W.	Civil Service (*Chairman*).
Irwin, John J.	Military Affairs.

J.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
James, George F.	Judiciary, Elections (*Clerk*).
Jewett, Victor Francis	Rules, Railroads.
Johnson, G. Adolph	Cities (*Clerk*).
Johnston, Richard E.	Cities.
Johnston, Thomas H.	Public Institutions, Towns.
Jones, Arthur W.	Ways and Means.
Jones, John A.	Cities.
Jordan, Michael H.	Ways and Means.
Joy, John Kendall, Jr.	Education.

K.

Keith, Roland M.	Constitutional Law, Taxation.
Kelley, Charles A.	Mercantile Affairs, State Administration.
Kelley, Edward J.	Rules, Municipal Finance.
Kelley, Francis J.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Railroads.
Kennedy, Thomas S.	Insurance, Public Health.
Kirkpatrick, William E.	Pay Roll, Legal Affairs.
Kyes, John F.	Taxation.

L.

LaBrecque, Alfred N.	Election Laws, Insurance.
Lamoureux, Wilfrid J.	Agriculture, Street Railways.
Lane, Thomas J.	Engrossed Bills, Conservation.
Larson, Joseph L.	Education (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Leonard, Arnold	Constitutional Law, Military Affairs.
Leonard, Robert S.	Conservation, Counties.
Leyden, Joseph W.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
Little, Charles J.	Legal Affairs.
Logan, Joseph A.	Military Affairs, Water Supply.
Lomasney, Martin M.	Ways and Means.
Luitwieler, Clarence S.	State Administration (*Clerk*).

M.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
MacGregor, Allan B.	Legal Affairs.
Mahler, James E.	Counties.
Martin, Joseph	Pay Roll (*Chairman*), Taxation (*Clerk*).
McCarthy, William H.	Civil Service.
McCormick, Richard J.	Judiciary.
McCulloch, Elmer L.	Election Laws, Towns (*Chairman*).
McDonough, Timothy J.	Taxation.
McKay, Willard S.	Harbors and Public Lands, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
McLaughlin, Bennett V.	Legal Affairs.
McMenimen, George C.	Metropolitan Affairs.
McNulty, Anthony A.	Public Service.
Meins, Carroll L.	Rules, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Moore, Wilbert T.	Pensions, Railroads.
Moriarty, Daniel F.	Cities, Pensions.
Murray, Patrick E.	State Administration.

N.

Nestor, Patrick F.	Conservation, Labor and Industries.
Nutting, Edward H.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Service (*Clerk*).

O.

O'Connor, Daniel W.	Public Institutions, Towns.
O'Kane, Joseph N.	Agriculture, Towns.
Olander, Edwin L.	Insurance.
O'Leary, John J.	Municipal Finance.
O'Neil, Bernard J.	Taxation.
Osborne, Frank W.	Municipal Finance (*Clerk*).
Otis, Ralph E.	Conservation, Insurance.

P.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Pehrsson, Herman	Public Institutions, Railroads (*Clerk*).
Penshorn, George	Counties, Mercantile Affairs.
Perry, Francis H.	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands.
Perry, Joseph Earl	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Taxation.
Peters, Lewis H.	Insurance (*Chairman*).
Pike, Chester A.	Municipal Finance, Water Supply (*Clerk*).
Potter, Albert L.	Civil Service, Military Affairs.
Power, Edgar F.	Banks and Banking.
Powers, Walter G.	Legal Affairs.
Pratt, C. F. Nelson	Power and Light.

R.

Rafter, Francis E.	Constitutional Law.
Rice, Harry C.	Public Health, Water Supply.
Ripley, Henry F.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Roach, Joseph N.	Conservation, Railroads.
Robbins, Edward J.	Election Laws.
Rockwell, Henry D.	Labor and Industries.

S.

Saltonstall, Leverett	Rules, State Administration (*Chairman*).
Sandberg, Edward J.	Metropolitan Affairs, Insurance.
Sauter, John	Pensions, Railroads.
Sawyer, Roland D.	Election Laws, Water Supply.
Scott, Frank O.	Banks and Banking, Counties (*Chairman*).
Scott, John F.	Public Service.
Seamans, Richard D.	Taxation.
Sessions, William J.	Agriculture.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Shattuck, Henry L.	Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Shaylor, Charles H.	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Banks and Banking.
Silverman, William M.	Insurance.
Slocomb, Florence S.	Education (*Clerk*).
Snow, Walter H.	Civil Service, Street Railways.
Sparrell, Ernest H.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Clerk*), Public Institutions.
Spear, Elmer E.	Legal Affairs.
Standish, Lemuel W.	Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Stearns, Frank K.	Education.
Stevens, Ralph	Power and Light.
Stone, J. Sidney	Labor and Industries (*Chairman*).
Sullivan, Charles S., Jr.	Constitutional Law, Counties.
Sullivan, Edward J.	Street Railways.
Sullivan, Lewis R.	Public Health, State Administration.
Symonds, Charles	Counties (*Clerk*), Harbors and Public Lands.
T.	
Thomas, J. Valentine	Agriculture, Military Affairs (*Clerk*).
Thomas, William F., Jr.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*).
Thompson, Rupert C.	Mercantile Affairs.
Tobin, Maurice J.	Power and Light.
Torrey, James A.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*).
Twohig, James J.	Public Safety, Street Railways.
U.	
Urquhart, Herbert W.	Conservation, Power and Light.

W.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Wadsworth, Eliot . .	Street Railways (*Chairman*).
Walker, Irving E. . .	Public Health (*Chairman*).
Walker, Wilford A. . .	Education.
Warfield, Frank W. . .	Agriculture.
Warner, Andrew C. . .	Ways and Means.
Warren, James E. . .	Rules, Public Institutions.
Washburn, Kendrick H. .	Constitutional Law.
Washburn, Slater . .	Rules, Ways and Means.
Webber, Harold B. . .	Harbors and Public Lands (*Clerk*), Military Affairs.
Wellen, William H. . .	Banks and Banking, Labor and Industries (*Clerk*).
Welsh, Patrick J. . .	Labor and Industries.
Wheelright, Ralph . .	Water Supply.
Whidden, Renton . .	Ways and Means.
Woekel, Carl A. . . .	Public Service, Railroads.
Woolfenden, Lawrence T.	Counties, Public Institutions (*Clerk*).
Worrell, Thomas J. . .	Water Supply.
Wylie, Willard O. . .	Municipal Finance.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted. The rules as they are here printed were finally adopted by the Senate on March 14, 1927.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.) [1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (2, 5.) [1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)
[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.) [1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (11, 12.) [1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)
[1882; 1888.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired. (15, 57.)
[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion. [1882.]

Members of the Senate.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.) [1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.) [1817.]

Committees.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit: —

A committee on the Judiciary;

A committee on Ways and Means;

Each to consist of five members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members.

A committee on Rules;

To consist of the President and six members. (20.) [1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and

the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (21, 22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who, within fourteen days after such reference, shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.) [1904; 1913; 1921.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper

notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.) [1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves, and dates and numbers shall be written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.) [1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All bills and resolves for introduction on leave, resolutions, and petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, and all reports of State officers, shall first be deposited with the Clerk and by him submitted to the President, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege

or to procedure and kindred matters, or to subjects referred to in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee. Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

Subject to the provisions of rule 22, every petition which is not accompanied by a bill or resolve shall be deposited with the Clerk and be retained in his custody until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for shall be filed with him, and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the President shall present it to the Senate for reference to an appropriate committee or for such other disposition as the rules of the Senate or of the two branches may require. The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall

be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927.]

21. The committee on Rules shall make no change in the substance or form of any matter referred to them in accordance with the preceding rule, without the consent of the member depositing the same, but upon the presentation or introduction of any such matter to the Senate it shall be the duty of some member of the committee on Rules, acting under the committee's instruction, to suggest any failure to comply with the rules, and to offer such amendment or propose such other action as is determined proper or necessary by the committee within the scope of its duties, as above set forth. If, upon such motion, before a petition is referred to a committee, the petitioner is given leave to withdraw because the petition is not in proper form, such action shall not be deemed to be a final rejection under Rule 54, and shall not prejudice the right of a member to present a petition for the same object conformably to the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1893. — Partly embodied in Rule 20 of 1891.]

22. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon of the second Saturday of the session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the President, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next annual session. (29.)

[1893; 1894; 1898; 1905; 1910; 1921.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representa-

tives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.) [1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) [1885; 1891.]

25. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the division of an existing city or town, for the incorporation of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad or canal company, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tidewaters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition to establish or revive a corporation, other than a public service corporation, or a college, university or other educational institution to which the preceding paragraph applies, or to amend the charter or change the corporate purpose or name of such an existing corporation, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. (32.)

[1890; 1891; 1898; 1903; 1921.] (See Rule 15.)

Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint com-

mittee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (45, 56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?" If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.) [1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.) [1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or re-

solves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.) [1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.) [1885.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.) [1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it. [1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (77, 78.) [1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.) [1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next annual session;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be

allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.) [1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.

(88.) [1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended, but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution. (53.) [1837; 1919.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.) [1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.) [1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885.]

Reconsideration.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (70, 71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)
[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)
[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.) [1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)
[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.) [1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

The Senate Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.) [1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly con-

nected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room. cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment. Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President. No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

Parliamentary Practice.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

Alterations, Suspension or Repeal of Rules.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; rule 22 shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899.]

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RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF 1925-26.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.]

Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (53.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain for the session; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: — (12.)

A committee on Rules;

(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twelve other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;

A committee on the Judiciary;

(to consist of eleven members each).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill, and at the end of each item the amount, if any, appropriated the preceding year for the same purpose. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special commit-

tees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, or of House rule thirty-two, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports

of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto.

Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been filed to accompany it, shall be presented to the House by the Speaker and by him referred to the next annual session. This rule shall not be suspended except by unanimous consent. (22.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

32. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the division of an existing city or town, for the incorporation of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad or canal company, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for

authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by Section 6 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition to establish or revive a corporation, other than a public service corporation, or a college, university or other educational institution to which the preceding paragraph applies, or to amend the charter or change the corporate purpose or name of such an existing corporation, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of Section 7 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account

of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject matter. (25.) [See Rule 28.]

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920.]

33. Committees shall make final report not later than the tenth day of March on all matters referred to them previously to the first day of March, and within two weeks on matters referred to them on and after the first day of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

Regular Course of Proceedings.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows: —

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule

twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections, dates and numbers being written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless

they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.)

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (34.) (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and

truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of

the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.) (33.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a

vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question

shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions: —

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.)

Limit of Debate.

[For application to be excused from voting, to be decided without debate, see Rule 64.]
[For call for yeas and nays, to be decided without debate, see Rule 69.]
[For questions of order, arising after the previous question is moved, to be decided without debate, except on appeal, see Rule 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in House rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: —

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

Seats.

98. (1.) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left

to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and on Engrossed Bills.

(2.) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3.) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 6, in the third division, to the use of the member first named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; and that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907.]

(4.) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors: —

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5.) The first business in order, after the appointment of standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6.) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, the chairmen of committees hereinbefore mentioned, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7.) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, shall be his seat for the year, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered: —

(1.) The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2.) The members of the Senate.

(3.) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4.) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

(5.) Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the

privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the House press gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by House rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon,

recommending what action should be taken. On all questions on the suspension of the ninth joint rule, or House rule thirty-two, the committee shall report adversely, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business.

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on January 5, 1927.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Civil Service;
A committee on Constitutional Law;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;
A committee on Pensions;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Water Supply;

Each to consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and eight on the part of the House;

A committee on Agriculture;
A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Cities;
A committee on Conservation;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on Labor and Industries;
A committee on Legal Affairs;
A committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;
A committee on Military Affairs;

A committee on Municipal Finance;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Institutions;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Railroads;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Street Railways;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on the Judiciary or on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as joint committees, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred respectively to the committees on the Judiciary and on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as joint committees.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session. [Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8, 1885; Jan. 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11, 1892; Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893, Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan.

4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and April 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political sub-division thereof. [Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall, in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Commonwealth, be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred; and such bills, before they are presented to the Comptroller, shall be approved by a majority of the committee incurring them. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall procure from the Comptroller, and shall transmit to the General Court during the first week of each month, a statement of all such bills which have been presented to the Comptroller during the preceding month. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925.]

4. Joint committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise, to either branch, at their discretion, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that money bills shall be reported to the House; and except that when a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

5. Reports of joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the fourth Wednesday in March. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for the recommitment of such reports, bills, or resolves, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections. Dates and numbers shall be printed or written in words at length. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass." [Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, and having endorsed thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law. [Adopted April 29, 1915; amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased

official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to borrow money outside of the debt limit, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town. [Adopted Jan. 13, 1920; amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town giving its consent in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof. [Adopted March 30, 1921; amended May 24, 1926.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by

public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890; amended Dec. 22, 1920.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 107 of the acts of 1926.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such

power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 107 of the acts of 1926.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint Committees shall make final report not later than the second Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the first day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the first day of March; but, except as provided in Rule No. 30, the time within which joint committees are required to report may be extended by concurrent vote. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall, within three legislative days thereafter, be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, and petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all

other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, shall, when presented, be referred to the next annual session; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given; nor shall it apply to a bill or resolve introduced on leave or to a resolution presented subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, when such bill, resolve or resolution is based upon the report of a joint committee which has been made in compliance with instructions to report facts or to investigate, provided the said bill, resolve or resolution is introduced within one week after the committee's report is submitted. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested. [Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923.]

Requests for Legislation to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member or member-elect shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs or has been elected; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same on the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited and referred previously to the convening of the General Court shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session. A bulletin of matters so referred shall be printed, under the direction of the Clerks of the two branches, as of the first day of the session. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law. [Adopted Feb. 2, 1891; amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct. [Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22. [Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on

his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently. [Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action

shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments of the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific legislative amendment of the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards

reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in June. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919; amended March 30, 1921.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches. [Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions or orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by joint committees and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting

concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. [Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension beyond the second Wednesday in April shall be granted, against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of

the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents. [Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Butler, S. 1894, pp. 555, 648; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506.

It is not within the province of the chair to rule out a bill on the point of order that the bill is not properly

before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399. A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1920, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87. See also notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings."

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, joint action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the

objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360.

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed

on the fifth day is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — "*Provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311; STONE, H. 1867, p. 270.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix: 126 Mass. Reports, 596; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340. See, *contra*, LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630;

JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385. See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation

certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a money bill. TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution, WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311; STONE, H. 1867, p. 270. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a

provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. Bliss (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

Chap. VI., Art. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. Hale, H. 1859, p. 48.

Articles of Amendment, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

Articles of Amendment, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. Bishop, S. 1880, p. 321; Noyes, H. 1880, p. 57; Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. Phelps, H. 1857, p. 906; Phelps, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. Marden, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422–427.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see Noyes, H. 1881, p. 466. See also Meyer, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

Articles of Amendment, X. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

Articles of Amendment, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 584; Hart-

WELL, S. 1889, p. 589. See note to House Rule 67, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LVI. — For opinion of Attorney-General Attwill as to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith, see Senate journal of 1919, pp. 749–750. See YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630–632.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LXIII. — Before final action on the general appropriation bill the General Court shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the Governor. See YOUNG, 1922, pp. 683–685.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item not included in the budget is out of order; and defining the words "in the budget". HULL, H. 1926, p. 327.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

RULE 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders of inquiry,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299.

It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

RULE 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730. See notes to House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly*, "*on the Treasury*"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

RULE 15. A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732. See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

RULE 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885,

pp. 558, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD, acting President, S. 1899, pp. 249, 761), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

See notes to House Rules 30 and 31, and to Joint Rule 7.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

RULE 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

RULE 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

RULE 23. See note to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained

even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

RULE 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

RULE 27. The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill involving the expenditure of public money, the point of order was raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The point of order was held to be well taken and the bill was referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373: MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356, and 1920, p. 376.

Per contra it was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth.* See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

The rule does not apply to orders, but to bills and resolves only. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 311.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be "a different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

RULE 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

RULE 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

RULE 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

RULE 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to

the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

RULE 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

RULE 46. "*To adjourn.*" It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See note to House Rule 80.

A motion that the debate be closed in one hour is admissible, although, under a general order, the Senate would adjourn before the expiration of the hour. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for

another entire bill. BARSTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930. So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989. An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095; JONES, S. 1903, p. 941. See notes to House Rule 90.

RULE 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

RULE 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493.

See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

But a general law reported on a petition for general legislation cannot be so amended as to change it into a special act. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 73; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the

subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848.

See also notes to House Rule 90.

RULE 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1879, p. 376.

See note to House Rule 91.

RULE 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 53. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no re-

consideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto. See also note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

"*A subsidiary, incidental or dependent question.*" A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71.

REJECTED MEASURES.

RULE 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend*," and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such

measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds or orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. Coolidge, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also Smith, S. 1898, p. 730; Soule, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, Pitman, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also Bishop, S. 1882, p. 307; Lawrence, S. 1896, p. 1036; Smith, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the

other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605, and 1918, p. 318.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710, and 1915, p. 362.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1904, p. 875; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was

presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

VOTING.

RULE 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

RULE 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

RULE 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

RULE 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

RULE 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, p. 1158.

RULE 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

CLERK.

RULE 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

MEMBERS.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

RULE 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see House Rule 44.

RULE 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431.

RULE 25. It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347. (See also House Rule 40.)

RULE 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

RULE 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

RULE 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions

of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

RULE 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the chaplain officiate only once during each calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

RULE 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965.

RULE 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

RULE 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064.

RULE 40. "*Motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the re-

sult proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon petition.*" The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills based upon existing law.*" This rule does not give the committee authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328.

RULE 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

Quære, whether an order can be postponed without question after the discussion of it has begun. See KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 700. In a case in which the consideration of an order had by vote been postponed to a later day, and the order had then been considered and an amendment had been moved, it was held that the order could not then be postponed upon request under this rule, even though the adoption of the amendment would substantially change the order. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 753.

In order to make a request for postponement a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

When the consideration of an order has been postponed until the succeeding day, at the request of a member under the provisions of this rule, a motion to suspend the rule in connection with said order is not in order, unless the request is withdrawn by the member asking such postponement. With reference to the foregoing, it was also held (and the decision sustained

on an appeal) that a motion "to suspend all rules covering procedure in the matter" was not in order. CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1509.

"*An order.*" In 1890 the word "order" in this rule was held not to include resolutions against a reimposition of a duty on hides. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 538, 553. Thereupon the words "or resolution" were inserted in the rule, and in 1899 these words were stricken out again.

RULE 42. "*No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.*" See HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

RULE 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

RULE 44. A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020. COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467. COX, H. 1915, p. 1172. COX, H. 1917, p. 533. For instances where bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919. For a case in which a bill relating to license fees was held not to be within the scope of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940. A bill will be referred by the Speaker under this rule to the committee, even if the fact that it involves the expenditure of public money is not discovered by him or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099. WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754. COX,

H. 1917, p. 684. Cox, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598. Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893; 1067; 1318, 1373; 1467; 1516. Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; Cole, H. 1907, p. 914; Myers, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; Bates, H. 1899, p. 516; Whipple (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; Brackett, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; Barrett, H. 1889, p. 795; Barrett, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; Bates, H. 1898, p. 742; Hull, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525. See also Bates, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. Young, 1923, pp. 750, 760.

For instance where this rule applies to county expenditures, see Young, H. 1924, pp. 260; 264.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said Board. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See Young, H. 1921, p. 729.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless,*" etc. See Cox, H. 1917, p. 810; Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See Young, H. 1921, p. 425; Hull, H. 1926, p. 862.

RULE 47. As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463.

RULE 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.

A bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was re-

jected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325.

See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order under this rule to move as an amendment a bill which has once been finally rejected. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819.

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

On an order relative to memorializing Congress for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, a joint committee reported to the House no legislation necessary. Resolutions offered as a substitute for the report were rejected by the House, and the report was accepted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate substituted the resolutions which had been rejected by the House, and sent them to

the House. The Speaker ruled that under this rule they must be laid aside. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419.

Previous to the foregoing ruling it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. COX, H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, pp. 1140, 1146; COX, H. 1915, p. 1303; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 1324; 1404, 1421; 1553, 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 402. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 447; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204.

Bills were excluded under this rule embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previous references on which reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation is necessary had been accepted. COX, H. 1915, pp. 1036, 1037; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 1125, 1323, 1504, 1551; CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 757; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1913, p. 1739; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555. *Contra*, see RIDEOUT (acting Speaker), H. 1893, pp. 1103, 1112.

So also a report of leave to withdraw having been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the

first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032.

For a case in which a memorial was introduced and referred to a committee, although it related to the same subject as that embraced in a petition upon which a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted, see PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 683.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be further considered. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1781, p. 400.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

It seems that reference to the next Legislature is not a final rejection. See GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874.

The provisions of this rule do not apply to a bill which has been favorably acted upon and passed by the House. CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427.

RULE 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

RULE 53. Notice of an amendment of an engrossed bill or resolve adopted by one branch should be communicated to the other by a message. See WALLEY, H. 1846, pp. 314, 440, 578, 606. The formality of a message is now dispensed with.

RULE 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1192.

RULE 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

RULE 59. Matters in the calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

RULE 60. "*The unfinished business,*" etc. See KINNICUT, H. 1844, p. 524.

RULE 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

RULE 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See, also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred by private interests. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll-call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent a member who happened to be outside from voting. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a call of the House, because it is the very object of the

proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

RULE 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is

after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

RULE 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

RULE 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

RULE 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

RULE 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

Under a rule which enabled one-fifth of the members present and voting to order the yeas and nays, it was held that a vote for the yeas and nays could not be reconsidered except by a four-fifths vote. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 15. *Contra*, PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 1120; Cushing, § 1271.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll-call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that a request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll-call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll-call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

RULE 69. If a request for the yeas and nays, made before the question is put, fails, a second request for the purpose of verifying the vote cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

As to reconsideration of a vote on a motion requiring more or less than a majority vote for its adoption, see notes to Rule 68.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

The vote requiring the yeas and nays to be taken can be reconsidered. NOYES, H. 1881, p. 490.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be con-

sidered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

"*Last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. See also the sub-heading "Last Week of the Session," under "Sundry Rulings."

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

RULE 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration of the bill." SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing

the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

RULE 74. See BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

RULE 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report

of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a viola-

tion of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

RULE 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

RULE 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order pending the verification of a vote. If the previous question is ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 274, 365. See also LORING, S. 1874, pp. 551, 554; CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on the pending question, and the interposition of a request to be excused from voting and ordering the yeas and nays on this question, is not substantial business. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 356.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

RULE 80. See notes on House Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See note to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion, even if it is necessary to interrupt a

speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill may be moved again at a subsequent stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 974. See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

RULE 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

RULE 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that upon securing the attendance of a quorum further debate should be allowed was held to be not well taken, as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

RULE 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

RULE 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was

held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

RULE 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909.

See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

Rule 90. Before the rules allowed committees to report a general law upon a petition for special legislation, it was held that a private or special act could not be changed by amendment to a general law. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 217; Long, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. Young, H. 1923, p. 772; Frothingham, H. 1904, p. 628; Marden, H. 1883, p.630; Mellen (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; Meyer, H. 1894, p. 1146; Myers, H. 1903, p. 1383; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1843; Young, H. 1921, p. 488. See Senate Rule 16, House Rule 30, Joint Rule 7.

To change a special act into a general act by amendment is to so amend as to make the provisions of the act applicable to all individuals of the same class. Bates, H. 1897, p. 183.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. Barrett, H. 1891, p. 60; Barrett, H. 1890, p. 866. See House Rule 30 and notes thereto, and House Rule 95.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. Cox, H. 1917, p. 738; Cox, H. 1915, p. 835; Bates, H. 1898, p. 674; Bates, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; Meyer, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; Noyes, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; Wadlin (acting Speaker), H. 1887, p. 448. See also Bates, H. 1899, p. 332; Marden, H. 1884, p. 450; Noyes, H. 1888, p. 600. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation

must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject-matter on which the report of a committee is based. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1046; BENNETT (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 471; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 422, 532, 654, 668; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 232, 558. See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT, cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject-matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662.

An amendment which provides for a modification of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085.

A bill providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917, 920.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839, 840. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645.

That an amendment proposing an investigation of and report on the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and

only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of." See also H. 1908, p. 838. A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1032; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

RULE 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

RULE 92. Where there is no blank, and amendments are offered, changing the sum or time, the matter is to be treated as if the sum or time were left blank in the original motion, and the sum or time therein stated is to take its place among the amendments in accordance with the provisions of this rule. WADE, H. 1879, p. 144.

See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

RULE 94. An appeal from the ruling of the chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 945, 1064.

For a case where the chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 366. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 289, 290.

The decision upon an appeal can be reconsidered. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

RULE 96. The election of a State director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

RULE 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether a bill has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers hav-

ing been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that it is inexpedient to legislate, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting the report." The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next General Court, or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore

cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 87; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the

various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

A joint order having been adopted instructing joint committees to report reference to the next General Court on all matters remaining in their hands after a fixed date, a bill reported subsequently to such date was held to be improperly before the House. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of

the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition

which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. WARNER, H. 1919,

p. 546; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1255; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

It has further been held that a bill providing for a modification of an existing law cannot be reported on a petition which asks for a repeal of the law. NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened

evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. But such a bill may be recommitted. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 879; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 886; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 559; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 713; BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 717, 853; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1218; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

If, however, a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. DANA, S. 1906, p. 982; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478. For other cases upon "Courtesy between the Branches," see under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; PINKERTON, S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; ATTWILL

(acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 807; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That after a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

Further, as to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

RULE 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

RULE 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902.

RULE 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

RULE 8. See note to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation,

to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used, "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

RULE 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see CHAPPLE, S.

1907, pp. 898, 978; COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712. See "Sundry Rulings."

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and having taken its several readings in the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. COX, H. 1917, p. 641; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

RULE 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to

as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

RULE 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578; LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General

Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

RULE 21. See notes on the Joint Rules under "Committees." For a ruling on this rule as it stood before 1886, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed and for the exceptions to it, see BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1429; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 318; COX, H. 1917, p. 904; WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 1013; COX, H. 1916, p. 809; COLE, H. 1907, pp. 1236, 1240; COLE, H. 1906, p. 1177; JONES, S. 1903, p. 753; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1435; MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 1244, 1287; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 531; BATES, H. 1899, p. 1096; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1161; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 523–528, also p. 478; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 582, 583; MORRISON (acting Speaker), H. 1882, p. 443; BROWN (acting Speaker), H. 1882, p. 515; BISHOP, S. 1881 (extra session), p. 19; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178;

Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306; Long, H. 1877, p. 426; Sanford, H. 1874, p. 392; Sanford, H. 1872, p. 125; Bullock, H. 1865, appendix, p. 492; Phelps, S. 1859, p. 325. See also Manchester (acting Speaker), H. 1897, p. 1188.

A bill was referred in the Senate to the next General Court because reported in violation of the ninth joint rule, although it had been passed to be engrossed in the House and sent up for concurrence. Dana, S. 1906, p. 712.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. Bullock, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the

bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which had been agreed to by both branches was sent by the House to the Senate for concurrence in certain amendments, and the Senate, in addition to acting on the amendments, amended other parts of the bill *de novo*, it was held that such amendments were not properly before the House. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

On a Point of Order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the

committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the Point of Order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

The State House,
Seal of the Commonwealth,
State Library, etc.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes. Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 29th of

October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, about $250,000.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,600.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock Streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House

extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages,

the constructing and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year, the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: (Chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913) $900,000; (Chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915) $600,000; (Chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916) $65,000; and (Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916) $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws.]

Arms, Great Seal and Other Emblems of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 458,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British Colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. Its collection of statute law is unsurpassed unless by the Library of Congress, and its collection of foreign laws is peculiarly rich and complete.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Nathan Matthews, Boston; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge; Charles H. Taylor, Bourne; Wellington Wells, *ex officio*, Boston; John C. Hull, *ex officio*, Leominster.

State Librarian. — Edward H. Redstone.

Assistant Librarian. — Mrs. Annie G. Hopkins.

Assistants. — Jennie W. Foster, First Assistant; Ethel B. Lewis; Mrs. Emily S. Burr; Ruth G. Hedden; Jessie L. Knowlton; Sara E. Noyes; Ethel M. Turner; Minnie W. Pert; Elizabeth Richardson Fisher; Charles W. Johnson; Rose W. Cleveland; George D. Zimmer; Frances R. Coe.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

Room 136, State House.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall and may have free access to the library and museum of said society."

CALENDAR 1927

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